

Italian cruise missiles operational

BRUSSELS (R) — Italy's first batch of 16 U.S. cruise medium-range nuclear missiles are now operational at their base in Comiso, Sicily, senior NATO sources said Monday. The missiles were shipped to Italy last year and were due to be deployed by Dec. 31, at the same time as 16 cruise missiles at Greenham Common, England, and nine Pershing-2 missiles at Mutlangen, West Germany. But delays in construction at the Comiso site meant the missiles had to be kept in storage at another U.S. base in Sicily until this month, the sources said. They said the Italian deployment, part of a NATO plan to site up to 572 medium-range missiles in five European countries to counter Soviet SS-20 missiles, would be formally notified to a routine alliance consultative group session here Tuesday.

Jordan Times

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Freij: Time running out for peace

WASHINGTON (R) — Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij told Secretary of State George Shultz Monday that time is running out for a peace settlement in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza. But he said that because of forthcoming elections in Israel, 1984 would be "a year of just testing" in the peace process. He said Mr. Shultz gave no specific assurances the United States would undertake any new peace moves. Mayor Freij spoke to reporters after an hour-long meeting with Mr. Shultz that was also attended by Gaza Mayor Rashad Shawa. "The year of 1984 will be a year of just testing, but there is consensus among West Bank and Gaza Arabs that time is running out," he said. He said many Arabs in the occupied territories were prepared to accept United Nations Resolution 242, under which Israel was to exchange territory for peace and recognition, and President Reagan's peace plan calling for Palestinian self-rule in association with Jordan.

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King congratulates Malaysian leader

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday sent a cable of congratulations to King Al Mutawwa Kel Ala Allah Sultan Alexander Al Haj of Malaysia on the anniversary of his assuming power. In his cable, the King wished the Malaysian leader and people further progress and prosperity.

Israel to deport Abdul Aziz Shahin

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli occupation authorities have decided to deport Abdul Aziz Shahin, a Palestinian currently staying in a village along the borders with Egypt, Radio Israel said Monday. Mr. Shahin has served a 15-year prison term on the charge of resisting the Israeli occupation. Upon his release, Mr. Shahin was put under house arrest.

Israel indicts four for attack on Arabs

TEL AVIV (AP) — Four American citizens were indicted in the Jerusalem district court Monday in attacks on Palestinians in Jerusalem and the occupied West Bank, including an attack on an Arab bus in which six Palestinians were wounded. The accused are all members of the extremist nationalist Kach movement headed by Rabbi Meir Kahane, founder of the New York-based Jewish Defence League, said a Kach spokeswoman.

Shamir, Peres to decide election date

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and opposition Labour Party leader Shimon Peres have agreed to meet Tuesday to discuss setting a date for new national elections, Israel Radio said Monday. Elections could be held as early as May, but newspaper reports said that Israeli will most likely go to the polls in September.

Begin says he will not quit parliament, page 2

Palestinian meeting in Cairo postponed

CAIRO (R) — A conference organized here to express solidarity with the Palestinian people, which was due to open on Friday, has been postponed following a request by Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) said. The conference, organized by the Egyptian Committee of the Cairo-based Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation, will be held at a date to be fixed later, it said.

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Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip begin visit

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Britain's Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived in Amman Monday and began a five-day state visit to Jordan, the first-ever by a British monarch to the Kingdom.

The Queen's Tri-Star jet landed at Marka Airport at 12:00 midday sharp. As Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip walked out of the plane, they were greeted by Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor. Prince Hamzah and Princess Haya then presented the British royal couple with flowers. Accompanied by King Hussein and Queen Noor, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip greeted by the members of the royal family, including His Highness Prince Mohammad, Princess Taghreed, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Her Highness Princess Sarvath, Her Highness Princess Basma and her husband, Their Highness Princess Alia, Prince Abdullah and Prince Faisal.

Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip were then greeted by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, and British Ambassador to Jordan Alan Urwick and their wives.

King Hussein and Queen Noor then greeted the official delegation accompanying Queen Elizabeth. The delegation is headed by Minister of State at the Foreign Affairs, responsible for Middle East Affairs Richard Luce and includes his wife and the queen's ladies-in-waiting.

The British royal couple were accorded a 21-gun salute immediately after their arrival and a brass band played a bouncy mil-

itary march after they greeted each other.

Standing on the rostrum under the royal flags of Britain and Jordan, both national anthems were played after which King Hussein and Queen Elizabeth inspected a guard of honour.

Before proceeding to the Royal Palace the royal couple also greeted members of the Jordanian cabinet, senior civil and military officials, ambassadors of various Commonwealth countries in Jordan, and embassy officials who were at the airport to welcome Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip.

The royal motorcade passed through Amman streets decked with Jordanian and British flags and banners welcoming the queen. On several points on her route, the queen was also greeted with music played by members of the Jordanian Armed Forces Band.

Monday afternoon, after having a private lunch at the Royal Palace, the guests called on Queen Zein, the Queen Mother, at Zahran Palace and exchanged pleasantries. Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath received the Royal Couple at the palace.

At the British ambassador's residence, across the street from Zahran Palace, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip met with members of the British community living in Jordan as schoolchildren lined up the streets outside waving the Jordanian flag and the Union Jack.

At the ambassador's residence, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip

hosted a reception to the local as well as British journalists covering the visit.

Media members were presented to the queen and the Duke of Edinburgh in the residence sitting room after which the queen and the prince held informal talks with the guests.

The British guests arrived in Jordan from Cyprus where they stayed overnight Sunday.

Later on Monday, King Hussein and Queen Noor hosted a banquet in honour of the guests.

In a speech at the banquet, King Hussein praised Jordanian-British relations and expressed hope to strengthen them.

Following is the speech of the King:

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate,
Your Majesty,
Your Royal Highness,
It gives Queen Noor and myself the greatest pleasure to welcome Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh and the accompanying delegation. It is also a privilege for me to express the warm welcome of the government and people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the pride they feel on the occasion of your state visit. We have long looked forward to this opportunity to reciprocate to you, and through you to the British people, the feelings of friendship and gracious hospitality that are always accorded to us in your country.

Your Majesty,
The close ties existing between our countries today are the result of the continuous contact between our peoples throughout a long period of time. The explorer, the trader, the scholar as well as the soldier and the statesman have contributed to forging these links. Such relations, developing as they did over a long span of time, were bound to lead to many different kinds of shared experiences and it is natural that these relations should have become deep and intimate and that our two peoples should come to share common principles, values, ideals and interests.

Your Majesty's visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is a particularly happy addition to a series of pleasant memories and experiences.

We both came to the throne and assumed the mantle of leadership in the service of our two peoples in the same year. Since then so many things have happened and so many challenges have arisen. This historical coincidence has brought us closer together and has been reflected in better understanding and stronger ties between our peoples and countries.

Your Majesty,
Our peoples today are developing their relations on the basis of friendship, frankness, mutual respect and co-operation in many fields. Both uphold the principles of justice, tolerance, respect, the freedom of the individual responsibly exercised, integrity and honesty. Our peoples respect serious productive work and encourage individual initiative and creativity. They uphold the principles of mutual support and solidarity among all sections of society, as well as co-operation and co-existence among states and peoples. The Jordanian people, who are proud of their Arab Islamic identity and the mission of the Great Arab Revolt and who wish to promote cultural exchanges with the rest of the world, recall with pride and appreciation that the English language was, and still is, their main outlet on the modern world. The pioneers of innovation in Jordan acquired their knowledge in British Universities and institutions. I was one of them. The cultural contacts between us are still marked by vitality and vigour.

Your Majesty,
We live in Jordan as one cohesive family and act on the basis of (Continued on page 3)



Britain's Queen Elizabeth II, accompanied by His Majesty King Hussein, inspect a guard of honour mounted at Amman airport to mark the occasion of her state visit to Jordan which started Monday (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Zionist lobby behind U.S. incapability, Hussein says

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The strong Zionist and Israeli pressure on Washington has rendered the United States incapable of contributing to efforts aimed at achieving a just and comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East, His Majesty King Hussein said Monday.

The King said his recent criticism of the U.S. policy in the Middle East was a result of the deteriorating situation in the region and after it has been proved that the U.S. was no longer capable of assuming the role of a mediator in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The situation in the region, the King told British Television in an interview, warranted a presentation of the right facts to the people of the United States.

In reply to a question on the Palestinian question, the King said

the geographical location and natural resources make the Middle East a strategic area, but the region has suffered a lot and is still suffering from the aggressive policies of Israel.

Jordan has been, and still is, facing all the challenges firmly and with confidence, the King said, and expressed his firm belief that the people of the Middle East are capable of overcoming all challenges and hardships and will continue to support Jordan in ensuring a better future for the coming generations.

Stagnation of efforts to solve the Palestinian problem would result in the people's loss of hope for peace in the region and that would pose a grave danger, the King said.

The Middle East is exposed to the danger of polarisation, which the region has resisted for a time, and it threatens the identity, the

freedom and the future of the coming generations, the King said.

The King called on Britain to work in co-ordination with its partners in the European Community to reach a comprehensive Middle East solution. Britain, he said, can play an effective role in Middle East peace efforts, because it is familiar and closely acquainted with the region's problems.

British Television also conducted an interview with Her Majesty Queen Noor. The Queen spoke about her recent tour of the United States during which she gave lectures to several prominent organisations.

In her lectures, the Queen criticised the U.S. policy in the Middle East, the unscrupulous American support for Israel which enables the Jewish state to pursue its expansionist plans and violations of the human rights of the Palestinian people.

American diplomat shot in Strasbourg

PARIS (Agencies) — A Lebanese-based group claimed responsibility for the shooting Monday of the United States consul general in Strasbourg, saying he was a member of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The diplomat, Robert Houzeau, 44, was shot in the head and neck by a gunman on a motorcycle as he left his home. He was rushed to hospital where he was able to speak to doctors.

The "Lebanese armed revolutionary factions" claimed responsibility in a letter to a news organisation in Paris. The letter was posted about three hours after the attack.

Police in Strasbourg said there was nothing to prove the claim was genuine.

Jordanian-Palestinian joint formula needed for U.S.-PLO talks, Ali says

By Lamis K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

BAGHDAD — The United States would change its hostile attitude towards the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and would be ready to talk with the organisation if the ongoing Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue arrives at a joint action formula, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said Monday.

Mr. Ali, who arrived in Baghdad Saturday and held talks with senior Iraqi leaders Sunday and Monday, told the Jordan Times that the U.S. refusal to talk with the PLO was "nothing new" and late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat had tried to initiate U.S.-PLO talks since 1981.

The U.S. "holds its own views" regarding the situation in the Middle East, Mr. Ali said. "How-

ever, if the Jordan and PLO succeeded in arriving at a joint action formula, then we would be able to bridge the gap between the U.S. and the PLO," the Egyptian minister said.

Mr. Ali added that efforts aimed at initiating U.S.-PLO talks would be based on a joint Franco-Egyptian peace proposal for the Middle East which was formulated in 1982, but it "would need reformulating."

"The Palestinian stand forms the basis for pushing the peace process forward," Mr. Ali said, "but until now there has been no firm Palestinian move or decision aimed at peace."

The absence of a firm Palestinian decision towards peace efforts is the major reason behind the U.S. refusal to deal with the PLO, according to Mr. Ali.

Washington says that the PLO's recognition of Israel should pre-

cede any U.S. decision to talk with the organisation which the U.S. administration considers as a "terrorist" organisation. However, recent reports indicate that secret contacts have been under way between the U.S. and the PLO, particularly during the Israeli siege of Beirut in 1982. Although U.S. administration officials have denied such contacts, PLO officials have said that the organisation had helped to ensure the safety of American citizens living in Beirut during the Lebanese civil war in 1975-76 and the Israeli invasion of 1982.

Asked to comment on the possibility of a tripartite meeting among Jordan, Egypt and the PLO, Mr. Ali said Monday: "Jordan and the PLO are able to talk between themselves and reach a joint stand. However, Egypt will place itself at the disposal of both sides if such a necessity arises."

Neutral Lebanese take French positions

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Rival Lebanese factions Monday agreed to let a neutral force ofgendarmes take over frontline positions being vacated by French troops.

Despite the settlement clashes continued north and south of the French positions and a private radio station said four people had died in shelling of populated areas nearby.

The agreement was reached by the Lebanese army and the three main militias as the French continued to load equipment onto

ships under their plan to withdraw from Beirut by the end of the month.

It went some way towards averting a scramble for the French-held sector of the "green line" dividing Beirut into predominantly Christian east and mainly Muslim west.

A security committee of delegates from the four parties announced that the Internal Security Forces (ISF), a well-armed paramilitary body, would move in as the French left, neutralising the

area and ensuring safe passage for civilians.

The French zone, contains the so-called museum crossing-point, now the only route across the city.

The withdrawal of the French troops — the last of the four-nation Multi-National Force (MNF) in Beirut — had raised the prospect of it having to close.

The committee, meeting at Beirut's disused race track inside the French sector, announced that none of the parties — the army and the mainly Christian "Leb-

anese Forces" militia in the east, the Shiite Muslim group Amal and the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) in the west — would exploit the opportunity to improve their positions.

Rival forces have been battling daily north and south of the French sector of the front but the museum crossing itself has been generally peaceful for over a month.

Jumbalot agrees to withdraw fighters from Beirut streets, page 2

Iraqis turn Majnoon Island into 'death trap' for Iranians

By Lamis K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

BAGHDAD — Iraqi forces have recaptured and now control the most strategic points in the oil-rich Majnoon Island which Iranian soldiers occupied in an offensive in February and can contain any further Iranian move into Iraqi territory, and the island has been turned into a "death trap" for the Iranians, according to the commander of the Iraqi Third Army Corps.

Arab and Western journalists were Sunday taken on a tour of the island, which lies in the marshlands east of the Iraqi port of Basra where Iraqi forces launched a counter-offensive earlier this month to drive back Iranian forces which had crossed over to its "solid portion".

Lieutenant-General Maher Abdul Rashid, commander of the Third Army Corps, told the journalists that in their offensive in late February, the Iranians crossed over to the "solid portion", using the sandbars and sandbanks built by the Iraqis for oil explorations in the semi-marsh, semi-solid island.

The island is a formation of two semi-islands divided by a man-made semi-circular canal bending

towards the Iranian border. The first part of the island from the Iraqi direction is solid and the journalists were allowed to a point nearest to the canal, which Gen. Rashid said lies some three to five kilometres from Iranian positions.

The journalists found concentration of Iraqi soldiers, artillery, vehicles and tactical equipment, in addition to heavy tanks and helicopters.

The second part of the island, where huge reserves of oil are located, is mostly marshlands filled with lagoons and bamboo forests.

"A mass wave" of Iranian soldiers were involved in the offensive, Gen. Rashid said. He added that the Iraqi counter-offensive March 10-11 pushed the Iranians back across the canal to the marshlands.

Iranian forces continue to make attempts under cover of darkness to infiltrate the Iraqi defence line, but are always thrust back with heavy casualties, Gen. Rashid told the journalists in an underground bunker.

"They come in canoes and in small groups, and they also try individual attempts to cross," an Iraqi soldier told the journalists. "But they are sitting ducks for us and by the morning we can find heaps of Iranian soldiers."

The journalists could not find any corpses on Sunday, but one Western reporter who visited the area immediately after the Iraqi counter-offensive said he saw hundreds of Iranians dead, most of them floating in the canal.

Iraqi soldiers manning positions in the solid part of the island seemed relaxed and in full control of the situation Sunday, but apparently the solid part was not the Iraqi frontline because the journalists spotted an Iraqi tank crossing the canal from the marshlands.

Gen. Rashid advised the journalists not to cross in the marshlands where he said they would be exposed to Iranian snipers. There was no exchange of fire Sunday while the journalists visited the area but white smoke rose across the canal which the Iraqi soldiers said was "smoke shells" used by the Iranians to locate sniping targets.

Gen. Rashid said that Iraqi forces had advanced military equipment across the canal which would allow them to detect enemy movements. Some of the equipment could detect and trace "any moving body" across the

(Continued on page 3)



Welcome to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
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Junblatt agrees to withdraw fighters from Beirut streets

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese opposition leader Walid Junblatt Sunday agreed to withdraw his militiamen from the streets of west Beirut, where earlier this week they crushed the remnants of the Sunni Muslim-Murabitoun group.

Mr. Junblatt announced the decision in Damascus and his Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) reaffirmed it after his return to Beirut, opposition sources said.

The PSP militiamen will give way to the Lebanese Internal Security Force and the army Sixth Brigade, which stayed out in west Beirut after the defeat of loyalist army units last month. The decision affects only the populated areas of the city, not the semi-deserted front lines between the PSP and its Shi'ite Muslim allies in the west and the army and Fal-

angist forces in the east, the sources said.

In Damascus, Mr. Junblatt, Shi'ite Militia Amal Leader Nabih Berri and three Sunni Muslim politicians from Beirut met in the office of Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam to discuss security in the Lebanese capital following the PSP-Murabitoun fighting on Thursday and Friday.

Mr. Junblatt told reporters he would take his men off the streets, "to preserve and strengthen the unity of the Islamic and national stand".

Representatives of the PSP, Amal, the Sixth Brigade and the Security Forces met in Beirut later to discuss details of the handover.

The opposition sources said the decision had no connection with the withdrawal of French troops from Beirut, which began Sunday when 200 troops and 100 vehicles left on a chartered car ferry.

The PSP said it drove the Murabitoun, a small Libyan-backed group, off the streets because it was undermining security and recruiting armed Palestinians to its ranks.

More than 20 people were killed in the fighting and the PSP move was widely criticised by the leaders of Beirut's Sunni Muslim community, traditionally the dominant group in the Western sector.



Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal told his supporters in Istanbul Friday that his ruling Motherland Party candidates will sweep local elections which was held on Sunday (AP wirephoto)

Ozal's Motherland Party cruises towards big local election win

ANKARA (R) — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal cruised towards a big local election win Monday, routing opposition challenges in cities and towns across Turkey.

With just over three million votes counted — about one fifth of the poll — the semi-official Anatolian News Agency said his conservative Motherland Party was ahead with 1.3 million votes, or 43.1 per cent.

It said the party had taken a big majority of mayorships and local council seats already declared and was well ahead in the race for the prestigious big city mayorships of Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir.

Returns from industrial areas during the night gave the Social Democrat Party (SODEP) a boost. But it was still trailing a distant second with 725,000 votes, or 23.5 per cent.

Third was a rightist True Path Party with 15.2 per cent.

Political analysts said it was clear Mr. Ozal had crushed the challenge from SODEP and True Path which claimed his general election victory five months ago was invalid.

Both parties were barred from contesting last November's election.

They pointed out Mr. Ozal had

all but held on to the 45 per cent share of the popular vote he won in the general election, which was held to end three years of military rule.

SODEP and True Path appeared to have taken their votes from the two other parliamentary parties, the mildly left Populist Party and the right-wing Nationalist Democracy Party (NDP).

The Anatolian News Agency said the Populists were running fourth with just 7.7 per cent and the NDP fifth with 6.5 per cent. Neither came near the 10 per cent required in general elections to qualify for parliament. Last was the small right-wing Welfare Party with 3.4 per cent, the agency said.

The humiliating collapse of the Populists and the NDP means the focus of opposition will swing outside parliament.

But analysts said the margin of the Motherland Party's win, well over the 38 per cent pre-vote opinion polls indicated for it, virtually ensures the young free-market reformist government can fulfill its five-year parliamentary term.

From now on we will shoulder the burden of the government's work and the country's problems," an ebullient Ozal told reporters early Monday morning.

Assad denies link to attack on Marine base

NEW YORK (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, in his first interview with a U.S. publication since the bombing of the Marine base in Beirut, denied Syria had anything to do with the attack which killed 241 Americans.

"Why are we to be held responsible for an act that took place in Beirut when we have no presence in Beirut?" he said in an interview with Time magazine.

A shadowy group called Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for last October's suicide bomb attack. U.S. officials have said the group had Iranian connections and perhaps Syrian ties.

"Are there no terrorist acts that take place in the U.S.?" Mr. Assad asked his questioner. "If we accept your logic, then we have to conclude somehow that these acts were arranged or condoned by the

U.S. government.

Mr. Assad also said Syria would never accept linkage of its possible withdrawal from Lebanon with Israeli withdrawal. But he said Syria would withdraw if requested by "a government of national unity" in Lebanon.

Mr. Assad said there was a role in the Middle East for both the United States and the Soviet Union.

"All that we wish is to see that the U.S. play its role in a fair, unbiased and responsible way in accordance with its responsibilities as a superpower," he said.

"We say this because we always perceive a continued and complete bias by the U.S. towards Israel. This bias, from our point of view, contradicts the interests of American citizens and does not serve the cause of peace."

Mr. Assad said the bias was the result of "the Zionist lobby in the U.S."

"Why is it not required to tell an American Jew that he should be only an American Jew, in the same way that an American Christian is only that and an American Muslim only that," Mr. Assad asked.

"Only when the U.S. have an objective view (of the Middle East) and work for genuine peace."

Mr. Assad said he disagreed that there was "genuine sympathy for Israel among the (U.S.) general public."

"I find it strange that American citizens might sympathise, with a state that bombards Beirut indiscriminately, using American aircraft, and yet might not sympathise with millions of displaced persons living in camps."

U.S. Mideast envoy ends Kuwait visit

KUWAIT (Agencies) — United States Middle East envoy Donald Rumsfeld left here Monday after five hours of talks with Kuwaiti leaders on Middle East issues.

His destination was not disclosed but official sources said he is believed to be flying to Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Rumsfeld's talks with the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, are believed to have covered the Gulf war and the situation in Lebanon amongst other regional issues.

Informed sources said the Kuwaiti side pressed for a revision of the U.S. Middle East policy "so that Washington pursues a more balanced line that would enable it, to preserve its friendships in the region."

In this respect, the sources added, the Kuwaiti side pointed out the calls for moving the U.S.

embassy from Tel Aviv to Israel "could adversely affect Arab-American relations."

President Ronald Reagan's administration was urged to counter the calls which were being made as part of the American presidential election campaign, the sources said.

The Kuwaiti side also criticised the administration's withdrawal of its Stinger shoulder-fired missile deal for Jordan and Saudi Arabia, the sources said.

The U.S. administration was called upon to play a bigger role in helping to bring about an end to the 43-month-old Gulf war, the sources added.

The U.S. presidential envoy arrived from Qatar earlier in the day in his week-long bid to reassess prospects for peace in the Middle East.

He has visited Israel, Sudan,

Egypt, Bahrain, North Yemen and Qatar, delivering personal messages from U.S. President Reagan to the leaders of these countries.

The newspaper Al Rai Al Aam quoted unidentified Kuwaiti government officials as saying that one of Mr. Rumsfeld's objectives was to get the oil-rich Arab states of the Gulf region to contribute to an upcoming American initiative for solving the Palestinian problem.

Mr. Rumsfeld, it said, also was to appraise the Arab position on the Gulf war and the Lebanese civil strife.

President Reagan 19 months ago put forward a set of proposals for peace in the Middle East. But these were rejected by some Arab countries, while the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) deemed the initiative insufficient and unacceptable.

Arab diplomatic sources said the Reagan plan was almost dead, with the Arabs insisting on a Mid-east settlement based on their own "Fez plan."

Militias at war with underground resistance in Ain Al Hilwe

By Jonathan Wright
Reuters

IN AL-HILWE, Lebanon — Nightfall brings a sudden change in the atmosphere as the conflict escalates into full-scale warfare as the two sides fire automatic rifles and rocket-propelled grenades down the narrow streets of the impoverished shanty town, residents said.

Local militia leader Hussein Akar, a Lebanese Muslim who worked for the mainstream Palestinian Commando group Fatah until the Israeli invasion, told Reuters that 500 to 1,000 "nationalists" were trying to revive PLO influence in the camp.

The camp, like all those in Beirut and South Lebanon, was a PLO stronghold until the Israeli invasion forces killed, expelled, or arrested the commandos.

Ain Al Hilwe put up tougher resistance than any other camp in the south, holding out for five days against air raids and artillery bombardments.

Sitting in a pin-ball arcade on the western edge of Ain Al Hilwe, Mr. Akar said: "Now they want to start a new revolution. But three-quarters of the people in the camp are with us. They realised the PLO

Grouping", respond by informing on their enemies and calling in the Israelis to arrest them, the sources said.

Two or three nights a week the conflict escalates into full-scale warfare as the two sides fire automatic rifles and rocket-propelled grenades down the narrow streets of the impoverished shanty town, residents said.

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abandoned them."

He said the pro-Syrian wing of Fatah under PLO rebel Abu Musa was financing the Nationalist revival and was infiltrating commandos in from PLO bases in Syrian-held east Lebanon.

But Nazih Al Bizri, member of parliament for the Sidon area and a former Lebanese health minister, told Reuters that disaffected camp residents were behind the resistance to the militias.

"Palestinians maltreated"

"These camp guards have been maltreating the Palestinians. They fight, the Israelis come and fire and surround the place several times a week," he added.

The Lebanese security sources said the Nationalists probably had access to secret PLO caches of arms and ammunition. Other weaponry was available on the open market.

In the heart of the camp, a ramshackle collection of concrete butts largely rebuilt since the invasion, people were reluctant to speculate on the identity of the resistors.

"They're masked, nobody knows who they are. But everyone's with them because they're defending our cause," said a group

of Palestinian youths who preferred not to give their names.

A slightly older man butted in. "It's not like that. It could be anyone. By six everyone's locked up at home. We can't see anything when the shooting begins," he said.

On clue came in a leaflet distributed in the camp last week. Signed by the "Forces of the Ain Al Hilwe Martyrs", it called for resistance to all collaboration with Israel.

Particularly serious fighting broke out in the camp one night in March. The next evening around midnight a force of about 200 Israeli soldiers moved in and rounded up about 25 suspected Nationalists, security sources said.

The mother of one of the suspects taken away for interrogation said a group of 20 Israeli soldiers, accompanied by two Palestinian informers, dynamited the door of her house to gain access.

The blast had twisted and broken the steel door and broken three panes of glass in the living room.

Between sobs, the mother insisted her 18-year-old schoolboy son had never done anything to invite arrest. Western welfare

workers in Sidon said Israeli intelligence appeared to be improving and the number of mistaken arrests was falling.

Nazha Saleem, 60, who lost her husband and two daughters in the invasion, showed reporters where the troops had kicked in the flimsy wooden door of her bare three-room house. They left when they discovered she was alone, she said.

Mr. Akar's 100 or so militiamen are one of the many small armed groups the Israelis have encouraged in the south to help them maintain security without committing their own troops.

Known locally as the "Palestinian National Guard", the militia is in fact only 20 per cent Palestinian against 80 per cent Lebanese, Mr. Akar said.

He said co-operation with Israel was limited to "mutual respect and co-ordination." Mr. Bizri said the usual arrangement was that the Israelis allowed the militias to collect various local taxes and gave some direct aid in the form of military equipment.

Mr. Akar said his function was to protect the Palestinians from any assault by the Falangist militias based in the hills just east of Sidon.

Begin says he will not quit parliament

AGENCIES JERUSALEM (Occupied) — Former Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who has not appeared in public since resigning his post last September, was quoted Sunday as saying he did not plan to resign his parliamentary seat.

Israel state radio quoted him as saying he had "no plans to give up my Knesset (parliament) seat."

"I will give up my seat only when I am ready to do so," he was reported to have said.

Israeli newspapers have said some members of Mr. Begin's Likud Party, the dominant group in the government coalition, have sought to persuade him to surrender his seat so that Likud could muster greater parliamentary support.

The newspapers said the Likud members also felt Mr. Begin should not be a candidate in the general election to be held later this year.

But a few of Mr. Begin's close

associates have said they would not be surprised if he staged a political comeback.

At the time of his resignation Mr. Begin was reported to be suffering from severe depression.

In Tel Aviv, former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said on Sunday that he would compete with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir for the Herut Party's leadership and thereby for the premiership in the general election to be held later this year.

Mr. Sharon told party activists in Tel Aviv he would run for the party leadership if internal elections are held before the general election.

He also called on the party to name its candidates for the key foreign and defence ministries according to the results of the leadership elections. "So that things should be clear" and to avoid internal power struggles, for portfolios after the general election. "There should be competition,

and whoever is chosen as number one in the party should be prime minister," he said, while the party should decide in advance that the candidate who takes second place, for example, would be assured the Foreign Ministry after the general election and the number three man would take the defence ministry.

Mr. Sharon was forced to resign the defence post in January 1983 following the findings of a judicial commission of inquiry into the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut refugee camps by Lebanese Falangist militiamen in September 1983.

Mr. Sharon remained in the cabinet as a minister without portfolio. But he has said in the past he will run for the party leadership and believes his support in the party is strong enough to put him in the top three with Mr. Shamir and Deputy Prime Minister David Levy.

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

JORDAN TELEVISION	
MAIN CHANNEL	
17:30	Koran
17:40	Cartoons
18:10	Cartoons
18:40	Programmes Review
18:50	Programme on Sport
19:45	A Special Programme on England
20:30	News in Arabic
20:45	Arabic Series
21:45	Local Programme
22:15	Cinema "84"
22:30	News in Arabic
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
18:00	French Programme: Fabien de la Drome
19:00	News in French
19:30	An Journal En France
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:45	A Programme on Queen Elizabeth II: Queen Elizabeth, the first 30 years
21:10	The Jewel in the Crown - Eps. 9
22:00	News in English
22:30	A Programme on Jerash
RADIO JORDAN	
555 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 9560 KHz. SW	
07:00	Light Music
07:30	News Desk
08:00	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:00	Morning Show
10:00	Pop Session
11:00	News Summary
12:00	News Summary
12:00	Pop Session
12:00	News Summary
13:00	News Summary
13:00	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Science Fiction
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:00	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Science Report
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:00	Top Twenty
19:00	Newsdesk
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:00	Evening Show
21:55	News Summary
22:00	Evening Show
22:30	News Headlines

TODAY'S EVENTS	
EXHIBITIONS	
"The Majestic Lincolnesse Des Origines a Nos Jours", by La Societe Deontologique starts at the French Cultural Centre	
Paintings by Ayed Al Nimr at the Alfa Art Gallery.	
Italian Architecture exhibition at the University of Jordan.	
"Contribution Francaise A l'Archéologie Jordanienne", at the University of Yarmouk.	
Jordanian paintings and stamps at the British Council.	
The International Manuscripts exhibition by the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives in co-operation with American Embassy starts at the Royal Cultural Centre.	
Exhibition of projects in Jordan by the British Institute for Archaeology and History at the Azura Hotel.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267	
American Centre 44371	
British Council 41520	
French Cultural Centre 37909	
Goethe Institute 41903	
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203	
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049	
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777	
Hays Arts Centre 665195	
Husseini Youth City 667181	
Y.W.C.A. 41793	
W.M.C.A. 664251	
Jordanian Municipal Library 36111	
University of Jordan Library 843559	
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also a site from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 9160.	
PRAYER TIMES	
06:47	Fajr
05:31	(Sunrise) Shuruq
11:42	Dhuhr
15:12	'Asr
17:54	Maghrib
19:16	'Isha

AMMAN AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Alfa information dependent on the current International Airport tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
07:05	Cairo (MS)
09:05	Baghdad (RI)
09:15	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RI)
09:30	Kuwait (Tunisian AR)
09:30	Jeddah (RI)
09:45	Dhahran, Kuwait (RI)
09:45	Cairo (RI)
10:00	Damascus (RI)
10:00	Doha, Bahrain (RI)
10:40	Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
10:40	Kuwait (RI)
10:50	Cairo (RI)
10:50	Bucharest, Istanbul (RI)
14:45	Larnaca (RI)
17:15	New York, Vienna (RI)
18:10	Frankfurt, Damascus (RI)
18:10	Amsterdam, Athens, Larnaca (KLM)
18:30	Baghdad (IA)
18:35	London, Paris (RI)
19:00	Tripoli (RI)
19:00	Cairo (MS)
19:15	Zurich, Larnaca (SR)
19:50	Frankfurt, Damascus (RI)
20:30	Athens (OA)
20:40	Rome, Damascus (Alitalia)
00:30	Cairo (RI)
00:45	Baghdad (RI)
DEPARTURES:	
05:45	Cairo (RI)
06:30	Damascus (RI)
07:00	Baghdad (RI)
07:15	London, Paris (RI)
07:30	Tripoli (RI)
10:45	Cairo, Tunis (Tunisian AR)
11:00	Vienna, New York (RI)
11:30	Athens, Copenhagen (RI)
11:30	Cairo (MS)
12:15	Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
12:30	Rome, Madrid (RI)
12:45	Larnaca (RI)
14:30	Cairo (RI)
15:40	Kuwait (RI)
15:40	Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
19:30	Baghdad (IA)
20:00	Cairo (MS)
20:15	Baghdad (RI)
20:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RI)
20:30	Cairo (RI)
22:00	Bangkok (RI)
MARITIME TRAFFIC	
Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port on 26/31/1984:	
Runahay	
Hania T	
Woodsdrecht	
Jolly Marone	
Katheryn	
Najrah Zahabia	
Amin Kawan and Sons Company, Tel: 23234 (six lines) at your service.	
MONEY EXCHANGE	
Local sell/buy rates in Jls	
Belgian franc	69.2 / 69.6
Dutch guilder	124.7 / 124.4
Egyptian piastre	31.5 / 31.7
French franc	45.9 / 46.2
Israeli dinar	360 / 365
Italian lire (100)	101.0 / 101.6
Japanese yen (100)	163.9 / 164.9
Kuwaiti dirham	1260.7 / 1265.7
Lebanese lira	65.5 / 66.2
Omani rial	1063.7 / 1072.5
Saudi riyal	100.4 / 101.1
Swedish crown	104.9 / 105.4
Qatari riyal	47.3 / 47.6
Swiss franc	170.9 / 171.9
Syrian lira	53.5 / 54.1
UAE dirham	100.4 / 101.1
U.S. sterling pound	531.5 / 534.7
U.S. dollar	368.5 / 370.5
W. German mark	141.4 / 142.2
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
It will be partly cloudy, with thunderstorms. Winds will be westerly moderate. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy, with northerly moderate winds and seas calm.	
Low/high temperature in deg.C	
Amman	21.0 / 22.2
Aqaba	24.0 / 22.2
Deserts	6.1 / 7.1
Jordan Valley	12.0 / 22.0
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 11, Aqaba 21. Humidity readings: Amman 80 per cent, Aqaba 39 per cent.	

EMERGENCIES	
Ambulance	193, 75111
Fire, fire police	199
Blood bank	75121
Civil Defence rescue	661111
Fire headquarters	3290.3
Police rescue	192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters	301.41
Traffic police	56390.1
Electric Power Co.	363981.2
Mineral water service	71125.8
Queen Alia Int. Airport	(08) 53333
HOSPITALS	
Hussein Medical Centre	#13813-32
Khalid Materiyat, J. Amman	44281.4
Alkhalid Materiyat, J. Amman	42441
Abul Amman Materiyat	81581
Mathna, J. Amman	36140
Palestine, Shamsi	664171.4
Shamsi Hospital	66931
University Hospital	845845
Dr Al-Shifa, J. Hussein	66575.8
Al-Muhsin Hospital	66722.9
The Islamic, Abdali	665292
Al-Shifa, Abdali	66641
Italian, Al-Madina	67111
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	75111
Army, Marka	91611
NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Yousef Sammour	675648
MARKET PRICES	
Upper/lower price in Jls per kg.	
Apple	350 / 300
Banana	280 / 240
Beans (Mukammur)	240 / 210
Beans	600 / 550
Carrot	70 / 50
Cauliflower (white)	130 / 100
Chestnut	400 / 350
Cucumber (large)	240 / 200
Cucumber (small)	350 / 250
Eggplant (large)	110 / 150
Eggplant (small)	210 / 180
Garlic	230 / 200
Onion	400 / 300
Onion (dry)	170 / 140
Okra	150 / 100
Oranges (Abu Surra)	390 / 250
Oranges (Shamsi)	250 / 200
Pepper (green)	500 / 450
Pepper (sweet)	400 / 320
Pepper (hot green)	700 / 600
Potatoes	180 / 150
Tangerine	350 / 300
Dr. Mohammad Ibrahim Khaleel 96294	
Nairouth pharmacy 23672	
University pharmacy 44554	
Al Safar's pharmacy 74054	
Al Sayed pharmacy 4361	
Al Rawadch pharmacy 666035	
Nell taxi 44660	
Grand Palace taxi 667079	
Medina taxi 81581	
Faisal taxi 22051	
Rashed taxi 22023	
Tahadi taxi 25051	
GENERAL	
Jordan Television 73111	
Radio Jordan 74111	
Ministry of Tourism 42311	
Hotel complaints 66642	
Price complaints 661176	
Telephone:	
Information 12	
Jordan and Middle East calls 12	
Overseas calls 10	
Cable or telegram 17	
Repair service 11	

Palestine committee backs Hussein's stand

AMMAN (Petra) — The Higher Arab Committee for Palestine has expressed its absolute support for King Hussein's latest statements on American policy towards the Arab World.

This came in a cable the Committee sent to His Majesty King Hussein Monday.

The committee described King Hussein's statements as courageous, correct and arising from national stands which are considered proper if the pride of all

Arabs is to be restored.

The committee earlier held a meeting during which it discussed Arab and Palestinian affairs and decided to appeal to Islamic and Arab states to intervene to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war.

This, it said, would save Islamic and Arab blood and enable Iraq to shoulder its national responsibilities towards the Palestinian question and the Arab World in general.

Chinese team discusses award of future contracts

AMMAN (Petra) — Prospects of awarding further housing construction projects in Jordan were discussed Monday between the Housing Corporation's Director-General Shafiq Zawaideh and a Chinese delegation currently on a visit to Jordan.

Mr. Zawaideh briefed the Chinese delegation on the Housing Corporation's projects for the next three years, which include the construction of 2,500 housing units in each of the towns of

Ma'an, Zarqa, Irbid, Salt and Shobak.

Mr. Zawaideh suggested that the Chinese delegation costs such construction projects in the form of phosphates, fertilisers and potash.

The Chinese delegation had earlier held talks with a number of Jordanian officials on importing such materials from Jordan in return for the implementation of such construction works, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

Mr. Zawaideh said that it is expected that the Chinese side will purchase phosphates, fertilisers and potash from Jordan up to an amount of JD 30 million.

He further added that the Chinese delegation will present their final offer for these tenders within the few coming weeks.

House to elect new MP

AMMAN (Petra) — The Lower House of Parliament Tuesday will hold a special session, under the chairmanship of its Speaker Akel Al Fayed, to elect a deputy for the vacant seat of Jerusalem. The seat became vacant following the death of the former house member the late Emil Al Ghouri.

Australia increases UNRWA contribution

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government of Australia has contributed 1.4 million Australian dollars (about U.S. \$1.32 million) towards the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the near east (UNRWA) in 1984.

This is a seven per cent increase over Australia's 1983 contribution to UNRWA of A. \$1.3 million (U.S. \$1.27 million). Since UNRWA began its operations in

1950, Australia has contributed nearly U.S. \$10.7 million to UNRWA.

UNRWA provides education, health and relief services to those eligible among the nearly two million registered Palestine refugees living in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The government of France and Japan have also considerably increased their contributions to UNRWA for the present year.

UNESCO fire did not destroy budget files, says Tal

AMMAN (J.T.) — Chairman of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation's (UNESCO) 22nd session, Dr. Said Al Tal, denied reports that some of UNESCO's general budget documents had been destroyed in the fire which broke out at the UNESCO's headquarters in Paris on March 21.

Dr. Tal emphasised that no documents relating to the organisation's budget had been destroyed, in the blaze, for which arson has been suspected, since the fire broke out on the first floor, which only houses equipment, tools, and documents belonging to the education and translation division.

Dr. Tal added that he recently received a cable from the UNESCO secretary-general informing him that, following the extinguishing of the first fire, two other fires broke out in the opposite wing, the first in the printing press and the other in the photography laboratory which resulted in destruction of more equipment and tools.

Preliminary investigations, Dr. Tal said, revealed that the two fires, which followed the first one, were premeditated, thus indicating that the first was also premeditated.

Abdul Jaber, U.N. chief discuss population agenda

AMMAN (Petra) — The agenda of the five-day regional conference on population, which started Sunday at the Royal Scientific Society, was discussed during a meeting between the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) Executive Director Rafael Salas and minister of labour, Dr. Tayseer Abdul Jaber.

Dr. Abdul Jaber also reviewed with Mr. Salas the Jordanian projects financed by UNFPA and the joint co-operation between the fund and Jordan for the next five years.

The conference, which is being organised by the Arab League, the

Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) and the RSS, was inaugurated by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Prince Hassan, in his opening speech, outlined the significance of the conference, saying that the matters to be tackled are of vital importance to Jordan as well as the Arab World.

Prince Hassan then spoke about the mass exodus, formed by the Israelis, of the Palestinian Arabs.

This, Prince Hassan added, made Jordan's main concern focus the provision of basic human needs for the hundreds of Palestinian refugees.

British queen begins state visit

(Continued from page 1)

the broad participation that is enshrined in our democratic institutions. We strive to build a developed modern society enjoying prosperity, stability and faith. We aspire to the fulfilment of justice and peace, especially in this important area which has suffered from injustice in the past and continues to do so. We look forward to an intensification of efforts to achieve these humanitarian and noble objectives. We address in particular the sense of justice of the British people. We appreciate their courageous views and their keenness to eliminate the injustice arising from errors of the past from which the Palestinian people are still suffering and for which Jordan more than any other country has to pay the price. We are certain that our joint efforts, our commitment to the principles of right and justice and our adherence to the United Nations Charter and international law will eventually be successful and bring about a just and durable peace in the area, as well as prosperity to its peoples and to the world at large.

Your Majesty,

You are welcome in Jordan and in the midst of her people. A people who appreciate the friendship of the British people, who share with me the sincerity of these feelings and join with me in wishing you welcome. May I be permitted to call upon the distinguished guests to rise and join with me in greeting Your Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, with our wishes for the continued good health and happiness of Your Majesty and Your Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

May God's peace, mercy and blessing be upon you.

In reply to the King's speech, Queen Elizabeth emphasised the deep-binding relations between Jordan and Britain. She also referred to the Palestinian issue and said the British government would exert all efforts to reach a comprehensive solution to the problem.

Following is the queen's reply speech:

Your Majesties

On this first evening of my visit to Jordan, may I begin by thanking Your Majesties on behalf of Prince Philip and myself for your kindness in inviting us to visit Jordan? It is a very special pleasure and privilege for us both to be here as your guests. This visit to Jordan fulfils a life-long ambition.

For me, as for so many of my people, Jordan is a country where legend and history meet: the ruins of its ancient cities, such as Petra and Jerash, have been an inspiration to travellers over the centuries. Its landscapes of incomparable beauty are steeped in sacred memories: for it was here, where the desert meets the cultivated land, that the prophets of the great monotheistic religions drew their inspiration. We look forward to seeing as much as we can during the full and interesting programme you have prepared for our visit.

But Jordan also represents much more than this for us. Your Majesty, your family's name and dynasty are for ever linked with the Great Arab Revolt and with the movement for the independence of the Arab peoples in which your great-grandfather, your grandfather and so many other distinguished members of the Hashemite family played prominent roles. My country too was closely involved in those momentous events and in Jordan's early years of nationhood. We recall with pride the British officers and men who fought alongside the Arabs in their war of liberation: the part played by Britain in the movement of Transjordan, as it was then called, towards independence; and the role of those dedicated British officials, both military and civil, who served your grandfather at that time. We also had reason in those years to know the staunchness of your friendship and we shall not forget that, in the darkest hours of the Second World War, King Abdullah placed Jordan at Britain's side in the defence of freedom.

The relations between our two countries are close and friendly and we discuss our problems frankly with each other, as old friends should. With our partners in the Commonwealth and in Europe we

shall continue to work for ever-closer collaboration and friendship with nations which believe, as we do, that the inevitable differences which arise between states should be settled peacefully through negotiations rather than through conflict.

The tragedy, which has befallen the Palestinian people afflicts no country more than Jordan. My government will continue to support all constructive efforts to achieve a peaceful, just and lasting solution to this problem in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations Organisation.

I have followed with the closest interest the progress which has been made in Jordan: in education and the provision of social services, in the development of industry and agriculture, in the exploitation of Jordan's natural resources and in the rapid expansion of your network of communications. I am proud of the

significant role which Britain, with many other countries whose representatives are here this evening, has played and continues to play in all these fields; and that so many British people, some of whom I met this afternoon, are working here on projects which bring benefit to both our countries. They live here happily and safely, enjoying the warm hospitality and friendship of the Jordanian people. They share with you the pride you rightly feel that so much has been accomplished in so short a time.

So Your Majesty, my message in coming here is one of admiration, friendship and support. We salute you and your people and we wish you all good fortune in the years to come.

I have great pleasure in proposing a toast to His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan, to Her Majesty Queen Noor, and to the health and prosperity of the people of Jordan.

Majnoon — 'death trap'

(Continued from page 1)

marshlands, he added. "The island is now a death trap for the Iraqis," he said.

The Iraqis seem to have four distinct advantages over the Iraqis in Majnoon Islands. They are in control of the "solid part" of the island, which makes troop movements relatively easier; whereas the Iraqis have to move through marshlands; the Iraqis have a heavy support line of equipment, arms and ammunition, in addition to tanks and aircraft, immediately behind the frontline and the journalists saw heavy concentrations of Iraqi troops on strategic locations. In the event of an Iranian offensive, the Iraqi soldiers are better acquainted than the enemy in the marshlands; and the Iraqi priority is to defend their lines rather than advancing against the Iraqis.

The Iraqis also lack the essential cover from air attacks on the marshlands.

Gen. Rashid seemed to be satisfied with the defence fortifications on the island.

Asked whether Iraq used chemical weapons against the Iraqis, as alleged by Tehran, he said Iraq uses only internationally permitted weapons and tactics in the war.

In reply to another question, he refused to confirm or deny the use of electrified wire in the marshlands. The question was prompted by the presence of a wire fence around the marshlands which was noticed by the journalists during their tour of the island.

Instead, Gen. Rashid emphasised that Iraq uses only conventional weapons permitted by international regulations governing warfare.

Electrified wires are not permitted under the regulations.

Recapturing all of Majnoon does not seem to worry the Iraqi military commander at the moment and Gen. Rashid made it clear that Iraq feels it is in full control of the situation and does not fear an Iranian advance through that area.

Oil-rich Majnoon, is of a great economic value to Iraq. There are no accurate figures of the oil reserve on Majnoon but some experts estimate the island can produce 700,000 to 800,000 barrels a day for 35 years, which means that it has 10 per cent of the total Iraqi reserves. Some experts disagree, stressing that the reserves does not amount to more than two per cent of the total Iraqi reserves.

The journalists saw an exploratory oil well on the solid part of the island, but were told that the bulk of wells are in the marshlands. Yet there is no fear that the Iraqis will be able to exploit the oil because their situation and the fighting do not allow either side to benefit from it economically.

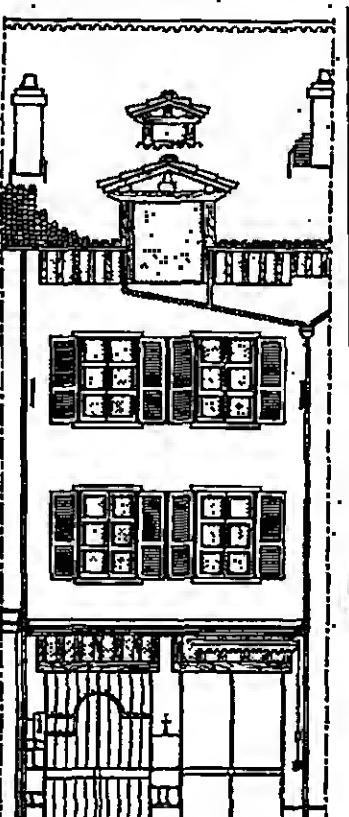
Meanwhile, as the "war of attrition" continues on the Majnoon front, Gen. Rashid says: "Let them continue to come, for it suits our strategy fine."

He explains that his strategy is to weaken and even destroy the military apparatus through annihilating the maximum number of Iranian soldiers and destroy equipments in order to force Tehran to stop the war and respond to peace efforts.

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In what is fast becoming the unofficial architectural week of Jordan, an exhibition tracing the development of the architecture in a particular area in France has opened at the French Cultural Centre. Compiled mainly by M. Christophe Lafaye of the Ethnological Society of Limousin and the Marche, the display consists of coloured photographs which explain with the aid of the accompanying French text the evolution of the house in Limousin, a small region situated west of the Massif Central.

Limousin, centred around the famous town of Limoges, is a region characterised by lush greenness. It is also an area that has maintained a very strong identity and a "profound originality" and it is this that makes any ethnological study of the area so interesting. Evidence of human occupation of



French town house from Limousin

the region extends back to prehistoric times, for instance it is here that some of the lovely cave paintings of stone age man have been found. The Roman and Medieval ruins testify to almost continuous settlement since. The buildings that M. Lafaye is most interested in, however, only date back 200 years and it is these that his photographs study in detail.

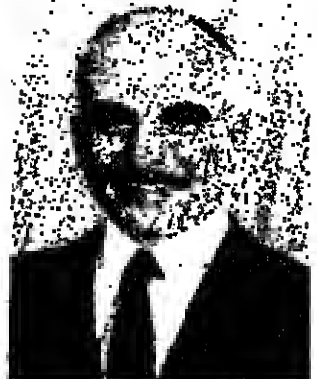
One of the most fascinating sections of the exhibition deals with the different materials and methods of construction, the local people have employed. Many of the town houses were built in timber and as a form of decoration and one that has become characteristic of the area, the large planks that were left exposed to the outside were placed across one another so that a neat and attractive row of 'x' ran around the building. When stone was used as a building material it was either, depending on the type, used roughly in small brick-like pieces or carefully fitted together, huge and small blocks carved especially to slot in to one another like a giant jigsaw. Slate or thatched roofs supported by a complex pattern of wooden struts usually completed the houses. In the mountainous areas of the region the houses tend to be small dwellings with thick walls and large sloping roofs — features that deal effectively with the climatic conditions of the altitude. In the valleys, the farm houses are usually low-lying, sprawling structures composed of many different elements.

Although the architecture is already highly individual, the people of Limousin like to add little touches of decoration to their houses. For example they carve crosses on their doors and lintels



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extend their warmest greetings to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, honourable guests to His Majesty King Hussein and the people of Jordan.

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HER MAJESTY
QUEEN ELIZABETH II

And

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE
PHILIP,

DUKE OF EDINBURGH

HONOURED GUESTS OF

HIS MAJESTY KING HUSSEIN OF
JORDAN

ON THE OCCASION OF THE STATE VISIT TO JORDAN



Jordan Times

Editor: MOHAMMAD AMAD
Managing Editor: JUMA HAMMAD
Editorial Board: GEORGE S. HEWATMEH, MAHMOUD AL-KATEB
Advertising Manager: FERNANDO FRANCO
Telephone: 666320, 666265 Telex: 24497 ALKAT SO
Telex: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan
The Jordan Times is published daily, except Fridays. Subscriptions and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

The virtues we admire

THE STATE visit to Jordan this week of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth is a happy occasion for the people of Jordan and the United Kingdom, for both symbolic and practical reasons. The symbolism comes from the realisation that Queen Elizabeth and King Hussein between them have reigned and ruled for an astonishing total of over 60 years. The lessons of those many years for both countries has been clear: public policies that avoid political extremes and keep their focus on improving the material and spiritual wellbeing of the citizenry are policies that will provide the only real security that any nation could aspire to achieve. Both the United Kingdom and Jordan are countries that know the limits to their real ability to influence events around them. Neither suffers from the megalomaniacal visions of other powers in the Arab World or around the North Atlantic. That Queen Elizabeth should make a state visit to Jordan now is a reaffirmation of the close political attitudes and human aspirations of both people, as these have endured over many decades.

On the more practical side, the visit emphasises the good working relationship between Jordan and the United Kingdom in all fields, including the political. One of the virtues of the British that we have always admired is the ability to snap back from an error and do right with other people. Thus it is gratifying to see British policy in the Middle East today based on the logical principle of granting the Palestinians the right to national self-determination, despite the fact that in the early years of this century the British themselves had a conspicuously less glorious history of involvement with the Palestine issue. The Queen's visit reminds us of the famed British penchant for truth, accuracy and reason, in the end. Other Western powers would do well to learn from Great Britain.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: House condemns U.S.

THE LOWER House of Parliament Sunday voiced its members' condemnation of U.S. policies and its strategic alliance with the Zionist enemy, with aims at expansion in Arab lands. The condemnation came on the heels of King Hussein's denunciation of Washington's support and insistence on backing the Israelis in their acts of aggression.

In its statement the Lower House also appealed to all Arab and Muslim nations and friendly countries to join hands and confront Zionist conspiracies directed against the Arab people and their lands. The world at large should realise the truth about the situation and should condemn the U.S. and Israel, and help the Arabs regain their rights. World nations should also know that Washington is not committed to any ethics or principles any more, and its practices in our region display a contradiction between its words and deeds.

It is because Jordan has been disappointed by Washington's underhand dealings and fed up with its double standards that the Lower House of Parliament called for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict and bring peace to our region. The recent events revealed that the U.S. is not really interested in establishing peace but rather concerned with helping Israel.

Al Dustour: World conference urged

THE JORDANIAN people through the Lower House of Parliament Sunday expressed their true feelings with a statement condemning U.S. role in the Arab region and deplored Washington's total support and assistance to the Israeli enemy.

The people of Jordan are really satisfied with the statement because it reflects popular feelings in the light of U.S. practices and double standards. The Jordanian people are fed up with U.S. underhand dealings and its total bias towards the enemy, a stance which caused its leaders to lose all credibility in the region.

The Lower House's statement called for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East and this reflects the country's disillusionment with American policies in the Middle East and also manifests the country's keenness on reaching a peaceful settlement.

Sawt Al Shaab: Welcome to Jordan

WE WELCOME Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain to Jordan, a country which considers the United Kingdom a friend, and therefore maintains with it traditional ties of economic and trade co-operation.

Britain plays a significant role within the European Community and it had been instrumental in issuing U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, which calls for Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory occupied in 1967. The last few years have witnessed a shift in Britain's policies towards the Arab World, and successive British governments have displayed more positive attitudes towards Arab issues. This tendency resulted in more progressive cultural and economic relations between Britain and many Arab states, including Jordan.

Queen Elizabeth's response to an invitation by His Majesty King Hussein to visit Jordan reflects the deep feeling of respect by Britain to this country and its leadership and displays Britain's good intentions for further promoting bilateral co-operation.

Free and silly in America

By Rami G. Khouri

ONE OF the worst displays of public charlatanism I have ever witnessed occurred last week, which I would like to share with those of you who, like myself, are disturbed by the practice of official hypocrisy in the name of entire nations. I refer to the official double-standards of the United States government, which went out of its way last week to mark March 21 as Afghanistan Day. Now, I am the first to acknowledge that the people of Afghanistan should not have to suffer the occupation of their country by the Soviet Union. Let the people of Afghanistan be free! Let freedom live! Russians go home!

There, is that enough to satisfy the carload peddler mentality that often defines the nature and tone of public statements in America? So much for my credentials as a freedom lover. I wave the flag of freedom in Afghanistan and denounce the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan — Islamic Afghanistan, no less, for in the official duplicity of Washington, one ought to be more morally outraged by the occupation of an Islamic country by the Soviet Union because, you see, Washington is making a laughing stock of itself by trying to forge an alliance of Islamic states against the Soviet Union. Or was that last year's strategy that has been temporarily dropped in favour of putting all one's energy into sending some AWACS to Sudan? Or to Souk Al Gharb? Or where is it that the United States is sending its AWACS this week, pray tell?

You ask, rightly, why do I call the American government a practitioner of official duplicity, in the name of its entire people? Because the American government's emphasis on the freedom of the occupied people of Afghanistan — Islamic people of Afghanistan, remember — is so blatantly contradicted by the lack of American government emphasis on the freedom of the Palestinians, who are also suffering under an occupation by a

foreign power. But, friends, this is the awkward part for American officials: the Israeli occupation of the Palestinians is financed and acquiesced in by the United States government. Yes, I know, it does not make any sense, but it is a fact of life that we have to live with. The highest officials of the United States government are making themselves look silly when they say, as U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said on March 21, that Americans wish to commemorate the day to express "America's admiration for the heroism and bravery of the Afghan people... and to support the Afghan resistance, or Mujahidin."

He also said the resistance is "sustained, country-wide struggle against tyranny and oppression is worthy of our esteem." Oh, really, George? If American policy-makers are so quick to salute the resistance of the Afghan people's resistance to Soviet tyranny and oppression, how is it that America is so generous with financing Israeli tyranny and oppression of Palestinians? And if you admire resistance — Wow, George, look! Over there, in the hills, it's an Islamic resistance fighter! Did you see him, George, fighting tyranny and defending freedom? — Why when do you not admire the resistance of the Palestinians against an Israeli occupation that is financed by the United States? Why do you have to utter such hypocritical, unbelievable nonsense in the name of your people, who have always shown an inclination to defend freedom everywhere around the world, and not only in countries that have special influence on the electoral politics of the big American states?

I am not impressed by the fact that Mr. Shultz can say the word "mujahidin". I think it is a cheap, insincere piece of political showmanship that dangerously blurs the line between the dignity of the rep-

resentative of the United States abroad and the dishonour of a saloon dancer who put on a show for the highest-paying customer.

If "mujahidin" sounds good to Mr. Shultz, with its obvious heightened sensitivity to tones on the Islamic end of the audio spectrum, he should practise saying the word "muqawama" a few times in the privacy of his own home, where he does not have to perform for the audience, the lobby, the cameras or the blackmailers that hover around him so frequently these days.

Say it slowly, George: "muqawama". It means "resistance" in Arabic, and it is the popular name of the Palestinian resistance that has been fighting for freedom and dignity in Palestine since the early decades of this century.

Does it bother Mr. Shultz that the Palestinian resistance is also Islamic? (Zing! Ding! Bing! Wowee!) Islamic freedom fighters, huh? Shouldn't we be supporting them, George, because we think Islamic freedom fighters are the best thing since Monday night football?

"No, I'm sorry to have to tell you, Mr. President, that these Islamic freedom fighters are fighting against our friend and ally Israel, whom we finance to the tune of some \$2.5 billion a year."

The crowning shame of the duplicitous American position on Afghanistan and Palestine is the American call for the Afghanistan problem to be resolved by implementing five United Nations General Assembly resolutions that call, among other things, for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the country and allowing the Afghan people to "determine their own political destiny".

How disgraceful it is to hear this from America, while America refuses to apply the exact same principles to the Palestine issue. The United Nations General Assembly has passed tens of resolutions related to the Palestine issue, but the United States consistently refuses to honour them. Why? (Psssst, George: Why?)

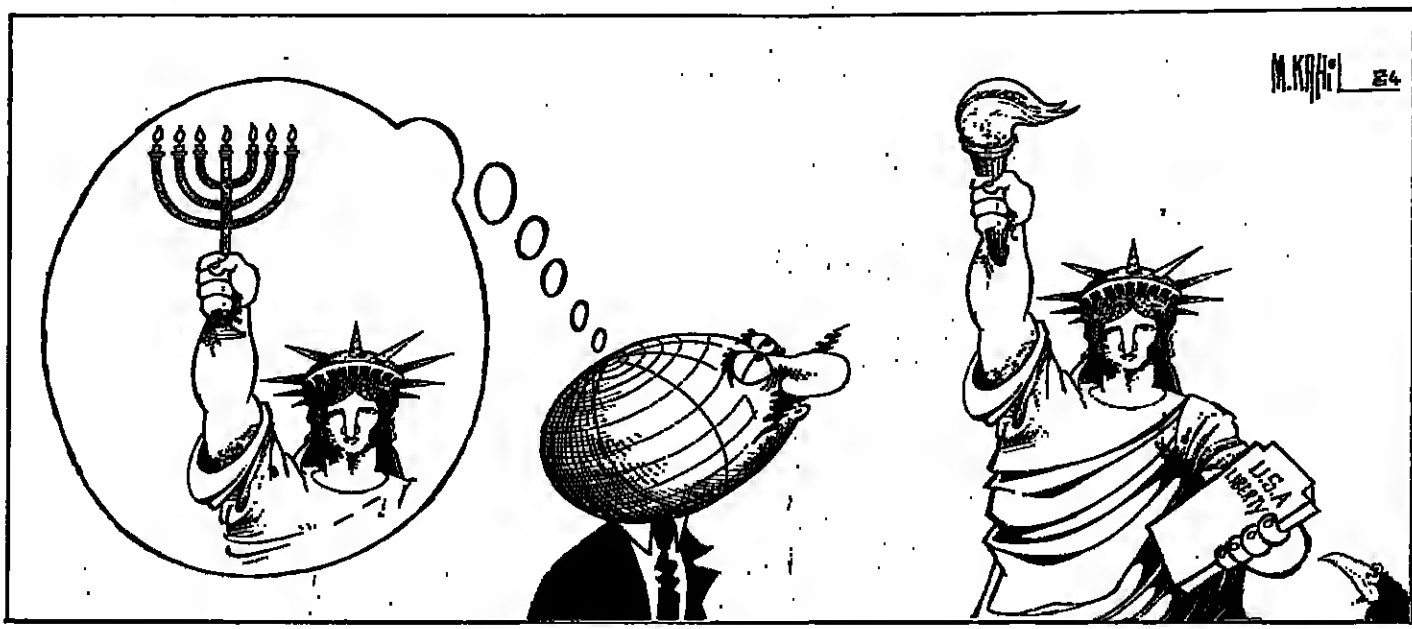
Why does America want the world to accept U.N. General Assembly resolutions as a basis for solving the Afghan prob-

lem, but does not accept, for example, U.N. General Assembly Resolution 3236 of Nov. 22, 1974, or U.N. General Assembly Resolution 194 of Dec. 11, 1948, recalled annually by the U.N. and calling for the return to Palestine of those Palestinian refugees who wish to do so? And why do the people of Afghanistan warrant "determining their own political destiny" while the Palestinians only get "self-rule" or "participation in the determination of their own future"? Are the people of Afghanistan perhaps more Islamic than the people of Palestine in the eyes of the American government, and therefore worthy of more rights? Maybe if the Palestinian resistance changed its name to the Palestinian "mujahidin" it would be granted more recognition by the fairytale spinners of Washington?

It is all, as you can see, a sordid and ignoble chapter in the political and moral history of the United States government's foreign policy. The Voice of America, reflecting the views of the United States

government, broadcast an editorial on March 21 in which it said that "freedom demands much of men — vigilance, energy, and sometimes blood... and yet, as tyrants have discovered, nothing runs so deep in the human spirit as the call to live in freedom and dignity."

That is absolutely correct, and we would accept it proudly from the American government if it were not for the sad fact that the same America that calls for freedom in Afghanistan denies the same freedom to the Palestinians; the same America that opposes tyranny in Afghanistan flatters tyranny in Palestine. Yes, freedom does demand much from men, but the men of the American government have not yet displayed the most important elements that guarantee freedom — honesty and an equal application of one's principles to all people around the world who covet freedom. Until they do, their annual pronouncements on March 21 will continue to ring hollow, and will elicit only contempt and laughter from fair-minded people throughout the world.



Hart has prepared 3 'r's' to salvage U.S. foreign policy

CHICAGO — Senator Gary Hart says the foreign policy of a Hart administration would be based on three fundamental concepts: Reciprocity in relations with the Soviet Union, reliability in relations with allies, restraint in relations with the Third World. In a recent speech to the Chicago Committee on Foreign Relations, the Democratic presidential candidate spelled out his view of U.S. relations with the rest of the world in those terms. "On those three 'r's,'" he declared, "will I stake my policy and my presidency."

Following are excerpts from his speech:

Permit me to summarise the basic foreign policy approach a future Hart administration in three words: Reciprocity, reliability and restraint — more specifically, reciprocity in our relations with the Soviet Union, reliability in our relations with our friends and allies, and restraint in our relations with the Third World. On those three 'r's' will I stake my policy and my presidency.

1. Reciprocity in our relations with the Soviet Union requires not that we like each other or even trust each other. It requires each of the two superpowers to make a determined effort to live together, to settle their differences by means other than armed combat, to seek verifiable agreements that serve the mutual self-interest of both parties, to respect each other's legitimate security concerns. It calls for early and periodic meetings between the head of the Soviet Union and the president of the United States. It recognises as a fact of life that neither superpower can win an arms race or a nuclear war; and it recognises that war is on the way if we do not change course now and that both of us have a stake in preventing it.

Let no one mistake my meaning. Reciprocity does not mean unilateral disarmament, or one-sided concessions, or the toleration of aggression. If the Soviets want an arms race, we will

secure our interests. If they seek confrontation, we will defend our rights. If they refuse to compromise, we will make no concession.

But if they are willing to bargain in good faith, there is much to be gained about: a verifiable freeze and roll-back in the testing, and deployment of nuclear weapons and anti-satellite weapons; a joint crisis control centre to monitor force movements and prevent fatal miscommunications; renewed efforts to halt the spread to other countries of nuclear weapons and the plutonium from which they are made; new agreements on trade and cultural exchange; new efforts to limit the use and transfer of conventional weapons.

Under reciprocity, each side must stop the practice of putting forward propaganda purposes proposals that it knows the other will not accept. Each side must avoid the bellicose rhetoric of the last four years that has only frightened the world while making negotiations more difficult.

Reciprocity does not mean and end to U.S.-Soviet competition for friends and influence in the Third World, a political, cultural and economic competition to which I look forward with confidence. It does not mean an end to each side criticising the other's system and practices. But it does suggest that this country apply a single standard of judgment to

human rights violations, whether they occur in Moscow, Warsaw, San Salvador or Johannesburg. It does suggest weighing in the same scale the foreign bases and troop deployments, invited and uninvited, of both the superpowers and their surrogates.

11. Reliability in our relations with friends and allies requires not that we defer to their every wish or complaint but that we confer and consult on every common concern. It requires not that we publicly endorse their every course and claim but that we confine any criticism to private talks instead of embarrassing them in public.

Reliability with our friends does not mean we must uncomplainingly and supinely allow their good to take over our domestic markets and our traditional foreign markets without their opening their own markets to us. But it does mean that we meet their competition with revitalised industries of our own, not with protectionism. Reliability with our allies does not mean we abandon our deterrent strength to suit either their neutralist demonstrators or their nervous politicians. But it does mean that we maintain a posture that is steady, not trigger-happy; and that we maintain a force that is designed for deterrence and response, not a first-strike attack, a force that is tailored to our commitments, not one that is too dangerously destabilising to be re-assuring and too technical and complex to be useful.

Without friends and allies, we cannot long remain secure, politically, economically or militarily. Conversely, our friends and allies need to know that we will permit no interference with their security, that we are willing to send our for-

ces and risk our cities if theirs are in danger. To paraphrase Ben Franklin's advice to our forefathers, we in the free world must all hand together or we will all hang separately. It will be an early priority of the Hart administration to re-assess America's reliability as a dependable friend and ally.

111. Restraint in our relations with the Third World requires us to face the harsh facts of our time: The fact that not every Third World problem is America's problem for which there is an American solution; the fact that every Third World revolution is not a struggle between East and West, the fact that poverty and hunger and repression have caused many more such revolutions than Moscow and Havana combined; the fact that the United States, despite its democratic values and revolutionary heritage, has managed for decades too often to be on the side of repression and corruption and privilege in these battles, and that has inevitably been the losing side; the fact that our military or covert intervention in many of these internal struggles for local power often increases the nationalistic fervor of those opposing us and increases the opportunities for Soviet exploitation; the fact, in short, that neither our security nor the local populations' cry for liberty is usually well served by our attempts to impose our will on them.

Not all Marxist states remain Soviet pawns, as demonstrated in China and Yugoslavia. Not all governments with Soviet support remain in that orbit, as demonstrated in Egypt and Indonesia. And not all governments backed by the presence of U.S. military forces have benefited from that backing, as demonstrated in Leb-

anon and Vietnam. Restraint means the use of force as a last resort, not as the first. It means sending troops selectively, not automatically.

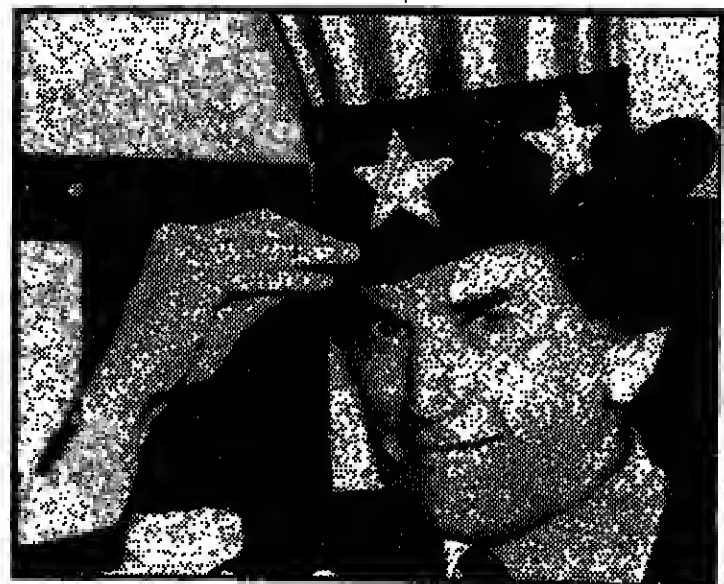
American restraint — on intervention, military action and covert operations — does not mean American indifference. We care about human rights and democratic values and economic development; and we can show our concern in our diplomacy and our aid programmes, in sending food and American technical assistance, in opening our markets and encouraging investment and transferring technology.

But all this is possible only if principles underlie our programmes. In this complex and unsettled world, America's foreign policy must encompass far more problems, conflicts, regions and criteria than can possibly be

coveted in one brief speech. But basic bedrock principles must guide them all. If those principles can be stated in short and simple terms that every inhabitant of this planet can understand, then we shall have made a start towards the restoration of an American foreign policy that is both respected and effective.

It is in that spirit that I offer you a policy based on three simple but far-reaching terms — old because they go back to the beginning of diplomacy, religion and civilisation — new because they contrast so starkly with the high-risk militarised unilateralism of the Reagan administration — three words: Reciprocity, reliability and restraint. They could make a world of difference. They could make a world of peace.

—U.S. Information Agency.



If the cap fits... Sen. Gary Hart tries on an Uncle Sam hat

Hectic diplomatic drive underway to rescue OAU summit

By Claude Regis
 Reuter

ABIDJAN — Hectic diplomatic efforts are under way to save a forthcoming Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit from another damaging display of disunity.

Many African diplomats believe that unless swift progress is made towards ending the eight-year war in the Western Sahara between Morocco and Polisario guerrillas, the summit — tentatively scheduled to start by June in the Guinean capital of Conakry — may have to be postponed.

The alternative, they say, is a public row like the one that scuttled the 1982 OAU summit in Libya — again over Western Sah-

ara, the former Spanish territory now administered by Morocco.

Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure has visited both Algeria and Morocco, the two main states concerned with the dispute, to try to ensure that the meeting will succeed in the OAU's 21st year.

This week Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Boutros Ghali, said the summit might be postponed if no solution was found to the Saharan dispute. His advice was endorsed by Peter Onu, the OAU's interim secretary-general.

Mr. Ghali was speaking in Nigeria after visiting Upper Volta and Ghana — yet another of the "pilgrims for African Unity," as one diplomat here called them.

Seldom have so many African leaders been airborne at the same time, touring the continent for top-level talks aimed at narrowing differences on the Western Sahara and other divisive issues.

Top-level travellers include Mauritania President Mohamed Khouni Ould Haidalla, Malian leader Moussa Traore and President Seyni Kountche of Niger.

The issue of who should rule Western Sahara plunged the OAU, Africa's biggest forum for political co-operation, into disarray when the Polisario guerrillas self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) was admitted to the organisation two years ago.

The SADR is recognised as the Saharan government by a maj-

ority of the OAU's 51 members.

Opponents of the SADR's OAU membership either back Morocco, want a negotiated settlement or say the SADR is not a state by any definition of international law.

The OAU was able to hold its 19th summit in Ethiopia last year only after the SADR pulled out "to save African unity."

But SADR officials have vowed that nothing will prevent them attending the Conakry gathering as full OAU members. Several of their supporters, headed by Upper Volta, are considering boycotting the meeting unless the SADR takes its seat, African diplomatic sources said.

But not all the SADR's backers would go ahead with this threat.

The sources said some would settle for a little progress, such as announcement of a date for a long-stalled referendum in Western Sahara to determine whether its people want independence or integration with Morocco.

A ceasefire and referendum was the blueprint for solution adopted by the OAU in 1981. The plan has been held up by haggling over the details and the OAU has since tried to break the deadlock by exhorting Morocco to hold direct talks with its guerrilla foes.

Rabat has always refused to do this, saying the Polisario are fighting a proxy war on behalf of Algeria, the guerrillas' main supporter.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Sekou Toure, a staunch Moroccan

ally, probably asked Algerian leaders to persuade the SADR to stay away a second time in exchange for a tougher resolution on direct talks between the Polisario and Morocco.

The Moroccan government's view is that direct talks would amount to de facto recognition of the SADR.

African diplomats say the OAU may convene a meeting of its Western Sahara Committee, possibly to coincide with the 21st anniversary of the founding of the OAU on May 25.

One Western diplomat specialising in OAU affairs speculated that the SADR would be invited to Conakry but would not take part in the talks.

Kampuchians fear 2nd Khmer Rouge horror

By Denis D. Gray
Associated Press

PHNOM PENH — Almost every night, Ung Pech says, he relives his past through nightmares. He dreams of faces battered to pulp by sadistic teen-age torturers. Piles of broken, skeletal prisoners lying in their own excrement. Victims, trussed up like animals, being hauled away to have their throats slit.

The screams, he said in an interview, will probably haunt him the rest of his life.

Mr. Ung Pech is a survivor of the Tuol Sleng extermination centre. The Phnom Penh government says there are seven such survivors. According to documents found at this Phnom Penh prison, known as S-21 to its keepers, at least 15,000 men, women and children were imprisoned, tortured and executed there by the Khmer Rouge for "political crimes."

Mr. Ung Pech's scars are commonplace in Kampuchea. Most survivors daily co-existed with executions, starvation and forced labour during the three years, eight months and 20 days the Khmer Rouge brutalised the country. The Phnom Penh government says 3.3 million died under the Khmer Rouge, but independent estimates tend to be lower but still astounding for a small country of seven million to eight million people.

Now, five years after their fall, when the bones of victims are still being dug up in the fields, claims by Khmer Rouge guerrillas of military triumphs have raised widespread fears that this movement

could get a second chance to implement its "utopian society" — and finish off survivors from the first holocaust.

"The people are afraid of the Khmer Rouge," admits an official in Battambang province, scene of some of the heaviest guerrilla fighting.

"If I even hear the Khmer Rouge are getting closer, I will head for the Vietnamese border," says a Phnom Penh labourer whose family was decimated in the terror.

"Nobody believes the Khmer Rouge have changed for the better," says a junior government official, who asked to remain anonymous. "You only have to listen to their radio. You can hear the same evil in their voices."

Fighting the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, who by American estimates number more than 30,000 fighters, are 160,000 Vietnamese troops, and a small Kampuchean army.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said recently Vietnamese troops would remain for as long as five to 10 years and that the destruction of the Khmer Rouge was a key factor in solving the Cambodian problem.

But despite this military promise, even small-scale Khmer Rouge attacks and other activities appear to set off intense reactions among many Kampuchians.

It is alleged that Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge leader, remains in the Kampuchean jungles, leading the guerrilla army. Ta Mok, one of the masterminds of the butchery, operates as a trusted lieutenant. And Khieu Samphan, ideologue

of "revolution", attends international conferences and shakes hands with world leaders.

"These photos are the guards and interrogators. Some took charge in killing the victims who were brought to this prison. All of them escaped..." reads an inscription on the walls of Tuol.

The Khmer Rouge, admitting it made a "few errors" during its years in power, claims to have changed its ways. But not many believe it. Both Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann, non-Communist leaders in an anti-government coalition with the Khmer Rouge, also have expressed fears of what another Khmer Rouge triumph would mean.

The backers of this three-party coalition, which include the United States, China and the six-member Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), have been pushing a plan that calls for withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces followed by general elections supervised by The United Nations.

Most Kampuchians interviewed here and in several provinces had never heard of this plan. Those who had either shrugged their shoulders, laughed or said the United Nations could never stop the Khmer Rouge.

The world body took three years to bring up the issue of Khmer Rouge atrocities and never has condemned Pol Pot's terror nor any of its architects.

The United States, Canada, Norway and other Western nations in 1978 brought the issue before the U.N. Human Rights

Commission, which described what was then occurring in Kampuchea as "the most serious (human rights violation) that has occurred anywhere in world since Nazism."

U.S. and ASEAN diplomats claim their continued contacts with the Khmer Rouge and failure to condemn them more vigorously is a reaction to the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, which they also consider illegitimate.

In light of recent developments, U.S. human rights activists and other human rights activists say investigations into the holocaust have become more than just a matter of adherence to international legal principles or academic research to set the historical record straight.

Mr. Hawke, who currently works at Columbia University and has completed his third trip to Kampuchea, said that only a tiny number of Westerners have tried to seriously chart Khmer Rouge atrocities, including the executions at Tuol Sleng, where some 100,000 pages of confessions, execution schedules and other documents have been found.

Veteran United Nations official Sir Robert Jackson, who headed the Kampuchea Emergency Operation, has said in interviews that for more than 40 years the world has maintained a sensitivity to the Nazi holocaust, adding: "I'm left with a very strong impression that for some extraordinary reason 'the world' wants to forget the tragedy of Kampuchea. They just want to forget it."

Birzeit University students face daily harassment under Zionist occupation

STUDENTS AT Birzeit University (BZU), in the course of their daily life face a number of problems with the military authorities — problems that interfere with their ability to pursue normal student activities and academic study. Student problems — which we term here 'harassments' — cannot be seen in isolation from the problems of, for example, censorship or military — ordered closures, both of which have a detrimental effect on the development of BZU as an academic institution. 'Rather, this harassment leads weight to the view expressed by "Law in the Service of Man" (the West Bank affiliate of the "International Commission of Jurists"), that Israeli interference in higher education in the occupied territories "often seems to go beyond what can reasonably be justified on grounds of security." Following is the first part of a brief report describing the types of harassment facing the students as a normal part of their university lives; pointing out how these measures disrupt the academic progress of the students concerned.

House searches and night raids

Israeli soldiers and security forces have wide powers of entry into the homes of residents of the occupied territories. Searches of students' family homes and of their apartments are common prelude to detention and interrogation. Apart from the disruption caused by the search, students frequently complain of the loss of personal possessions, especially books, cassette tapes and posters taken for 'security' reasons but not included on any charge for possession of 'illegal literature.'

Such searches frequently occur at night which adds to the ordeal for the students involved. Students have complained of soldiers using menacing and abusive language while carrying out such searches, and of physical beatings, especially during their transfer to prison. The constant threat of this type of harassment contributes to an atmosphere of fear which is clearly not conducive to learning.

A further form of harassment specifically directed at the university are systematic night raids of university dormitories and student residences. Although night raids are so often used as a collective punishment for political activity by students, or even in response to peaceful rallies or cultural festivals, at other times they are used in a purely random way to harass students.

Summons

Students are frequently summoned to report to the military or the secret police in their home town or in Ramallah. No reason need be given by the authorities for this summons. For the student answering the summons it involves, at best, a loss of classroom time. More seriously, students are often obliged to spend several days waiting at the military headquarters in order to see the summoning officer who sometimes never appears. Similarly, students may be summoned to an office far away from Birzeit, and then turned away and told to come back the next day. An attorney is not permitted to be present at these interrogations.

Experience has shown that the authorities use the practice of summoning to put pressure on individuals of whom they disapprove, and to attempt to recruit informers. In some cases the summons is designed to cause the maximum disruption to students' academic careers by calling them at examination times.

Case study, seizure of IDs.

Anin Abu Ghazal, Saab Fariq Alawi and Bashir Tahar

These three students had their IDs seized when soldiers raided their house in Abu Qash on Oct. 10, 1983. No reason has been given for the night raid and no charges have resulted from it. At the time of writing (almost four months after the raid) they have still not received back their old IDs nor received permission to obtain new ones.

On Oct. 11, the students waited from 8:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. at Ramallah Military Headquarters. On Oct. 12, they went again with a BZU staff member. They were told that their IDs were in Nablus. Their attorney contacted Nablus, but was told their IDs were not there. However, he obtained a paper from the legal adviser in Beit El, who told him that the IDs were in Nablus and would be given to the students when this paper was presented there.

On Nov. 27, the students went to Nablus and were turned away. They tried again on Nov. 28, when they were told by the responsible officer, Abu Wissam, that their IDs were in the "Civil Administration" in Ramallah. The legal adviser had already assured them that their IDs were definitely not in Ramallah.

Their lawyer went to see the legal adviser who telephoned Abu Wissam to make an appointment for the students to see him. They went on Dec. 9, only to be told by Abu Wissam that they must obtain their IDs "from the soldiers who took the IDs."

The students resolved to direct their applications through a different office. On Dec. 26, they went to the ID card office in Nablus and were told that the collective paper they had obtained from the legal adviser in Beit El was no good, and that they must obtain new individual papers from there. On Jan. 20, these papers were obtained by their lawyer. It remains to be seen whether their quest will be any more fruitful as a result of these papers.

Students sum none are often not questioned at all, or not questioned on any topic relating to their own activity. This leads us to conclude that summoning students is a practice employed by the authorities not as a means of disrupting the academic life of BZU, or of pressuring the student movement, but because the individual is considered a "security threat."

Seizure of IDs

It is illegal for residents of the occupied territories to travel without a valid identification card

issued by the "Civil Administration". However, ID cards are frequently confiscated at checkpoints or during routine searches. A student faces detention if challenged while not carrying an ID, even if the ID is in the possession of the authorities. This severely restricts the movements of students who, often for no reason at all, have had their IDs confiscated. On days when there are checkpoints on the Ramallah to Birzeit road such students are unable to attend classes. Furthermore, the constant risk of detention after some impromptu and random search is not conducive to an attitude of mind receptive to study.

Retrieval of ID cards from the authorities is a time-consuming process involving students in weeks of going from office to office at the whim of the responsible Israeli officer. Each visit to the

either hand it is clear that seizure of a student's ID represents a severe hindrance to the normal progress of his/her academic career.

Detention without charge
Palestinians detained in the West Bank and Gaza for security offences can be held for a period of 18 days without charge, and without access to a lawyer. This period can be extended at the discretion of the responsible military officer until the interrogation is completed. Inside the state of Israel suspects must be brought before a court of law within 48 hours.

In the occupied territories a request for a bail hearing, filed by a lawyer, is usually heard within the 18 day period. However there are many cases when such requests are ignored by the authorities while the suspect remains under interrogation. In a number of cases the authorities deny the existence of a detainee even when the full name is supplied by the lawyer. In other cases charges are dropped and the student released. When the authorities are contacted by a lawyer, in 87 per cent of detentions of BZU students in the academic year 1982/83 the student was released without charge. This means that the student has undergone the trauma of imprisonment and missed over two weeks of classes for no reason other than the suspicion of the authorities. Suspicion which they are not prepared to see tested in a court of law. The frequency of this type of arrest and of students' complaints that the authorities had no grounds for suspicion leads us to conclude that these measures are used to harass students and not as part of a legal investigation.

A system which strips the accused of his/her right to consult with a lawyer, to receive visitors, or to come before a court of law for an indefinite period, shows scant regard for accepted due process standards. Apologists for the legal system on the West Bank claim that the defendant can appeal to the Israeli High Court in such cases, and that the military and secret police are somehow held accountable by the Israeli Judiciary. In fact it is the discretion of the military commander which is enforced by the Israeli High Court. This discretion is in no way harassed or controlled. Another instance of disregard of due process standards in the occupied territories is the so-called "special" whereby suspects are tried and convicted within days of their detention. The suspects are thus unable to contact an attorney, or if an attorney is contacted, there is insufficient time to prepare an adequate defence.

— A Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (CABBU) report.

Poland looks to coal to revitalise economy

By Tony Barber
Reuters

KATOWICE, Poland — Deep below the smoky towns of southern Poland, 300,000 coal miners are engaged in a production drive which is a major part of the government's attempts to restore the economy.

Despite problems such as labour shortages, a high turnover of miners and the need to extract coal from ever lower depths, mining officials are confident Poland will maintain the revival in the industry of the last two years.

Production and exports slumped disastrously in 1981, when the conflict between the Solidarity labour movement and the Communist authorities reached its climax. Since then Poland had restored output and started to recapture markets in the West. Under-estimated by strong competition for customers, the government has drawn up ambitious export targets for this year and the future. If fulfilled, they will provide much of the money to repay its foreign debt of \$28 billion.

Katowice, a grey and sprawling industrial city in upper Silesia on the border with Czechoslovakia, lies at the centre of the government's plans.

Katowice province contains all but one of the country's 67 mines, which last year churned out 191 million tonnes of hard coal, making Poland the world's fourth-ranking producer.

Janusz Wiczorek, a spokesman for the Ministry of Mining and Power, told Reuters that production would settle at about 190 million tonnes for the next few years but exports were planned to rise by almost 20 per cent this year to 42 million.

In January, the latest month for which government figures are available, Poland produced 16.2 million tonnes of coal and sold 3.5 million abroad, meaning the targets were being met.

According to official statistics, non-Communist countries bought exactly half the 35.2 million tonnes of coal which Poland exported in 1983. The most important non-Communist importers were Brazil, Finland, France, West

Germany and Italy.

Poland has won back business from most Western countries which switched suppliers in 1981, when Polish exports collapsed to a mere 15 million tonnes. But two key markets — Japan and the United States — have not been regained.

Last year's sales accounted for 17 per cent of Poland's hard-currency earnings of \$5.57 billion, providing valuable funds for covering debt charges and making coal the second most important exporting industry after engineering.

Mr. Wiczorek said part of the rise in exports this year would come from bigger sales to countries such as Morocco and India, which became customers for the first time last year. Economists said the Soviet Union, which bought 11.5 million tonnes in 1983, was also likely to step up purchases.

Mr. Wiczorek said Poland had no intention of dumping coal below the world price to combat competition from the United States, Australia, South Africa and

other major producers.

The recovery of the coal industry from the crisis of 1981 does not mean it is trouble-free.

At the Bobrek colliery in the Katowice suburb of Bytom, where mining is a tradition dating back to the 13th century, officials told Reuters of a number of difficulties which beset the industry on a wider scale.

Bobrek's economic director, Josef Bak, said the colliery employed some 4,650 miners but had a turnover of 800 a year — a problem when young workers must be trained for three years before they are allowed to go down the pits.

Mr. Bak said many Poles from across the country were attracted to Silesia's mines by the high wages and other benefits but left the job because they found the work too arduous.

Miners can earn at least twice the average national wage of \$140 dollars, though they must be prepared to work on weekends as required. They also receive privileges such as bigger meat rations and free fuel.

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Prost wins opening Grand Prix

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Frenchman Alain Prost, the driver denied the world title last year by a two-point margin, won the opening Brazilian round of the 1984 Grand Prix season at Rio's Jacarepagua track Sunday.

Prost took the lead in his McLaren when Briton Derek Warwick, driving for Renault — the Frenchman's former team — dropped out on the 51st lap after building up an advantage of more than half a minute.

Keke Rosberg of Finland served notice of his intention to reg-

ain the crown he won two years ago by finishing second in his Honda-powered Williams, more than 40 seconds behind Prost.

Rosberg also came second in Brazil last year but was subsequently disqualified because his team infringed pit lane regulations.

Italian Elio de Angelis, the only other driver to complete all 61 laps, was third in a Lotus.

The new 220-litre race fuel limit claimed Frenchman Patrick Tambay as its first victim. His Renault ran out of petrol with two laps remaining but he still made sixth place.

Prost, beaten by Brazilian Nelson Piquet in the race for last year's championship, admitted he was lucky to beat Warwick whose car suffered a collapsed suspension.

"Derek was so far ahead that at the time I would have been happy with second place."

Prost briefly took the lead on the 38th lap when Austrian Niki

Lauda, who went ahead of initial pacesetter Michele Alboreto in a Ferrari on lap 12, retired his McLaren with turbocharger problems. Prost then stopped in the pits for a tyre change which lasted more than 20 seconds during which Warwick charged ahead.

After Alboreto was passed by Lauda and Warwick the rear suspension of his car was damaged and he quit two laps later.

American Eddie Cheever filled fourth place in his Alfa Romeo one lap short of the front trio and Britain's Martin Brundle marked his Grand Prix debut with a splendid fifth place in his Tyrrell, the only team tackling the season without the aid of turbo power.

Veterans claim cross-country titles

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (R) — Two veterans, Portugal's Carlos Lopes and Maricica Puica of Romania, pulled off surprise victories in the men's and women's World Cross Country Championships respectively here Sunday.

Lopes, 37, took command about two-thirds into the 12-kilometre senior men's race to shake off the challenge of American Pat Porter and win in 33 minutes 25 seconds.

Puica, 34, the women's world mile record holder, overtook favourite Grete Waitz of Norway in the last 200 metres of the five-kilometre race.

It was the second world championship for both. Lopes won the men's title in 1976 and Puica the women's crown in 1982.

In the men's race, Tim Hutchings of England was second in 33:30 and Stephen Jones of Wales third in 33:32. Porter, who had won two previous races for American men at this flat course near New York City, was fourth in 33:34 after leading for more than

half the race.

Hutchings caught Porter 100 metres from the finish and Jones passed him with about 50 metres to go.

This was the first World Cross Country Championship held in the United States and more than 17,000 fans showed up on the overcast afternoon to watch Lopes steal the show from Porter and other favourites, including Australia's world marathon champion Rob de Castella, who finished 21st.

Ethiopia won their fourth straight men's team title, a record, although former individual winners Bekela Debele and Mohamed Kedir finished eighth and 16th respectively. The Ethiopian team had 134 points compared to 160 for the United States.

In the women's race, Waitz, 30, had appeared in position to win with 300 metres to go. But the last part of the race was run on the flat, smooth surface of the horse track, conditions favourable to Puica because of her expertise in the mile.

Mandlikova beats Jordan

DALLAS (R) — Third-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia used a blistering serve and strong baseline game to beat fourth-seeded American Kathy Jordan in the final of the \$150,000 Dallas women's tennis tournament Sunday.

It was the fourth tournament win of the year for Mandlikova, 22, who raised her 1984 earnings to \$133,375 with the \$28,000 first prize. Jordan, 24, the world's fifth ranked player, received \$14,000.

Mandlikova, who lost to Jordan 6-0, 6-0 in Detroit last year, won 7-6, 3-6, 6-1.

"I was serving pretty good," she said afterwards. She served aces to win the third and fifth games of the final set and had a total of nine aces.

"I was trying to come in all the time and keep the pressure on Kathy and she was doing the same to me," she said.

"I just played a little better in the third set."

Martina Navratilova, the top seed, withdrew from the tournament on Tuesday due to a hamstring injury.

Saudi Arabia beats Bahrain

MUSCAT (R) — Saudi Arabia beat Bahrain 2-0 (halftime 0-0) in a Gulf soccer tournament match Monday to take third place after Iraq and Qatar in the seven-nation competition.

Fahd Al-Mijil scored for Saudi Arabia in the 68th and 90th minutes.

With seven points in hand, Saudi Arabia replaced the United Arab Emirates in third place on goal average.

The tournament is due to end on Wednesday with a decisive match between Qatar and Iraq, which each have nine points.

Other participants in the tournament are Kuwait and Oman.

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A WARM WELCOME FOR MITTERRAND (French president visits as Franco-American relations warm-up)

A DISASTER AVERTED (The Common Market survives in weakened condition)

ASSAD ON THE BEIRUT BOMBINGS (Interview with Syrian president)

TURMOIL IN LEBANON: 'It could happen in Syria' (Interview with King Hussein).



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Regan warns that U.S. may go protectionist

OUL (R) — U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan warned today that the United States would become protectionist if American goods could not get fair access to other countries.

Mr. Regan, completing a Far East trip which also included visits to India and Japan, was asked at a luncheon meeting what policy urges President Reagan's administration had in mind to reduce the U.S. trade deficit.

"President Reagan is concerned about reports that the United States may suffer a trade deficit of \$200 billion in this election year. Our deficit depends quite a bit on other countries," Mr. Regan said.

"The United States took a calculated gamble in 1982 and held to it through 1983 and 1984. The gamble was that we kept our borders open and continued to do even if that would result in a huge imbalance to the United States," Mr. Regan added.

Mr. Regan said it was felt this would help in a world economic recovery which in turn would aid the United States.

Washington wished to trade more with other nations, "but they are responding. They would like to trade with us, but not buy from us."

"I submit it cannot be a one-way street. It must be a two-way street. Either that or the United States goes protectionist."

Mr. Regan had a similar message for Japanese economic officials. Authoritative sources said that during talks Monday with South Korean leaders Mr. Regan stressed that unless Korea's markets are opened to American goods and services then Seoul could not expect to maintain its current degree of entry to U.S. markets.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed mixed in quiet trading with leading equities ending firmer on balance after modest buying and opening lower levels. The F.T. 30 index was up 0.6 at 892.1 at 1000 hrs. This index was distorted by the number of issues quoted ex-dividend at the start of the new account, dealers said.

P and O was active, down 7p to 309 after 296 on press speculation that Trafalgar House many not renew its bid for the company in the near future.

Government bonds firmed up to 1/4 point, while gold and North American shares were mixed.

Banks were quietly easier with trading nervous on Argentine debt worries, dealers said. Barclays and Lloyds fell 7p each to 507 and 572 respectively. Insurances were mainly firmer after an earlier start with Guardian Royal up 10p to 571, while Royal Insurance opened 20p lower at 568 ex-dividend, and moved to 573.

Among the leaders ICI firmed 2p to 634, BTR was up 7p to 489 and Bowater rose 5p to 284 while GKN returned to 214 having ended at 208 in ex-dividend form.

A number of oil issues were quoted ex-dividend including B.P. which shed 20p to 473 at the outset and then moved to 480, and fell down 17p at 638 after 633.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

sterling	1.4412/22	U.S. dollars
U.S. dollar	1.2755/58	Canadian dollars
	2.6075/83	West German marks
	2.9445/55	Dutch guilders
	2.1600/10	Swiss francs
	53.29/34	Belgian francs
	8.0375/0425	French francs
	1616.75/1617.75	Italian lire
	224.75/85	Japanese yen
	7.7450/7550	Swedish crowns
	7.5225/5325	Norwegian crowns
	9.5525/5625	Danish crowns
ounce of gold	388.30/388.80	U.S. dollars

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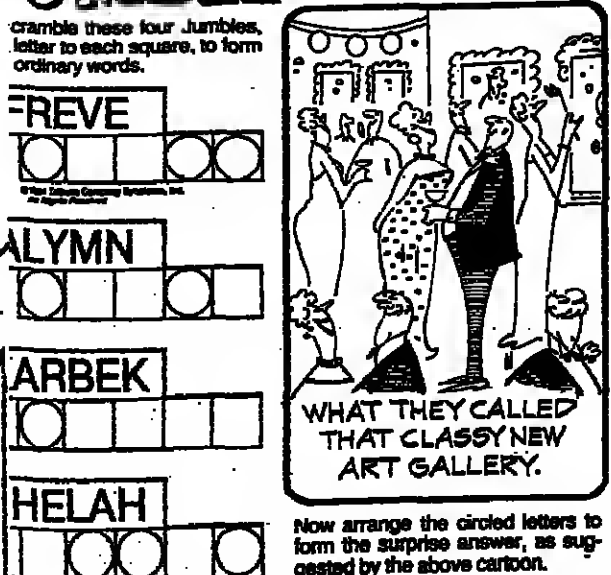
By Harris



"Stanley's idea of a health diet is an extra stalk of celery in his Bloody Mary!"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

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Answer: THE OF (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: POUND QUASH LOUNGE FARINA

Answer: What they called the beautician — THE "PAN-HANDLER"

Yamani sees world oil glut until 1986

NEW YORK (R) — Saudi Arabia's oil minister says the world oil glut will probably last two more years but rising global consumption could allow the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) nations to increase production later this year.

Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, whose nation is an influential member of OPEC made his remarks in an interview in this week's Newsweek international magazine.

"The OPEC share of the market will definitely increase," he said. "I don't think we'll reach 18 million barrels a day in the first half of 1984, but in the second half of this year our share in the market might reach 20 million barrels a day."

OPEC's 13 member countries last March set a combined production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels per day to help support a benchmark price of \$29 a barrel.

Consumption is rising

Sheikh Yamani said U.S. oil consumption was rising and he expected it to reach 800,000 barrels per day this year.

He also said Japan's 1984 consumption had increased "even more than the American" and that Europe's consumption was also going up "which we had not expected."

Asked how long he thought the world oil glut would last, he said: "Without Iraq and Iran coming into the picture with their full capacity, I think we will see a balanced situation by the end of 1986 or sometime in 1987."

or sometime in 1987."

"That means most of the OPEC countries would feel comfortable with their level of production, and the non-OPEC producers will have the same feeling and demand will pick up," he added.

Sheikh Yamani said Saudi Arabia would like an end to the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq and was not concerned about the possible impact their return to significant oil production would have on his country.

"We would have to reallocate quotas, but the Iraqis cannot produce much more... the Iraqis are also in no position to do that (increase production)."

Sheikh Yamani said Nigeria had a much greater capacity to have an impact on the oil cartel, "but we think they have the sense of responsibility not to do so."

The minister said he foresaw a temporary sharp increase in oil

prices if there were a cut-off of oil from his and other Gulf countries through the Gulf past the Strait of Hormuz, which Iran has threatened to close.

"If the interruption is for a long period of time, if it is complete and if it happens right now, I can see the consumers panicking and I can see a sharp increase in the price of oil for a short period of time," he said.

"Then the price should come down to the prevailing level when the problem is solved," he added.

Sheikh Yamani acknowledged that his country was storing an unspecified amount of oil in tankers around the world.

"The reason for this is our need for natural gas, which is produced together with Arabian light," he said. "Since Arabian light is not demanded in the market, we do have some oil floating here and there."

S. Africa may raise taxes

CAPE TOWN (R) — South African Finance Minister Owen Horwood presents his 10th annual budget on Wednesday against a background of recession, the worst downturn in living memory and a depressed price for gold, which provides almost half of the country's export earnings.

Economic output fell 3.5 per cent last year and a modest increase of perhaps one per cent at best is expected this year.

Bank prime lending rates rose last week to a record 21 per cent and inflation remains far above that of the republic's trading partners — consumer prices rose 10 per cent in the twelve months to February.

Economists believe Mr. Horwood will forecast an increase in government spending of about 14 per cent for the financial year beginning April 1 with a budget deficit before borrowing of up to four billion rand (\$3.2 billion).

Most of them expect Mr. Horwood will raise corporate tax to 50 per cent from the current 46 per cent level and increase duty on tobacco and alcohol, untouched last year, but leave personal tax

rates unchanged.

Defence spending is likely to remain high with little immediate benefit from the easing of tension between South Africa and its neighbours, economists said.

The cost of constitutional changes, adding coloured (mixed race) and Indian members to the present all-white parliament later this year, is also likely to be a heavy drain on government finances.

On the revenue side, the economists expect Mr. Horwood to predict a gold price of below \$400 an ounce average for the coming fiscal year, which with sluggish company profits and the recent abolition of an import surcharge, reduces hopes of any income bonus.

They said that a deficit before borrowing of around four billion rand (\$3.2 billion), about four per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), would be unacceptable to both the government and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The IMF set a limit of two per cent when it approved a loan package in 1982 of just over \$1 billion.

Talks to continue over Indian port strike

NEW DELHI (R) — Talks between leaders of 300,000 dock workers and the government continued Monday with no sign of an immediate breakthrough in a national strike that has shut India's major ports for 11 days.

A spokesman for the shipping and transport ministry said talks were held for more than one hour Monday in an effort to resolve outstanding differences over the workers' pay. They would continue Tuesday, he told Reuters.

About 180 ships have been stranded at India's major ports after the strike started over workers' demands for wage increases which would have added \$69 million to the government's wage bill.

In an apparent effort to reassure Indian traders and industrialists worried over the cost of the prolonged stoppage, the spokesman gave details of the government's attempts to keep essential services going at India's 10 major ports.

With the navy's help, port authorities had so far brought ashore more than a million tonnes of crude oil, some 16,000 tonnes of edible oil and about 23,000 tonnes of coal since the strike began, he said.

Union leaders told Reuters they spent most of the day discussing a new government offer after talks resumed at the weekend. They did not give details.

IADB urges West to soften loan terms

PUNTA DEL ESTE, Uruguay (R) — The Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) Sunday urged the industrial West to soften loan terms to Latin America to allow the region's recession-hit economies to resume economic growth.

In a document published Sunday, the IADB presented Western creditor nations with four different alternatives which could permit Latin America to honour its repayment commitments over the long-term on its huge \$336 billion foreign debt.

The four schemes, all urging changes in lending to the region, the document from the IADB, a regional development agency, said that recent rescheduling agreements for Latin American debtors provided only temporary relief for the region, burdened by a debt which has more than quadrupled since 1975.

Interest payments on the region's debt last year absorbed 38 per cent of the value of Latin American exports, against 12.5 per cent in 1975, it said.

The IADB's first alternative solution is to bring debt service levels into line with Latin America's real repayment capacity to

protect the level of per capita incomes.

The scheme proposes that foreign creditors stretch out repayment schedules, including grace periods, and pump more fresh credit into the region.

The second alternative calls for rich Western nations to invigorate Latin American economies by stabilising international interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

Protectionist barriers should also be slashed to promote world trade.

Developing nations would cooperate in this scheme by tightening their budgetary and monetary policies in order to encourage exports and increase domestic savings.

The IADB's third alternative includes measures calling on the industrial West to cut international interest rates.

It also urges the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to relax the strict terms of its economic adjustment programmes which have been tied to recent financial rescue packages for Latin America.

The final alternative calls for a large part of Latin American debt to be converted into freely-negotiable bonds, the solution adopted for the region's debt crisis in the 1930s.

British police arrest striking coal miners

LONDON (R) — Police made eight arrests Monday during a clash with miners trying to spread strikes that have closed more than 80 per cent of Britain's state coal industry.

Three policemen were injured as hundreds of pickets tried to break through a cordon enabling miners to go to work at a pit in South Derbyshire, central England, a spokesman said.

Police arrested a further 27 miners in Nottinghamshire, the last major area holding out against the strikes.

They said 23 men from strike-bound Yorkshire, Britain's largest coalfield, were detained after roadside checks aimed at limiting pickets from outside the region. A further four men were arrested picketing outside a pit.

The strike, over National Coal Board plans to close loss-making pits and axe 20,000 of its 183,000 jobs next year, entered its third week Monday.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



EC inflation rate drops

LUXEMBOURG (AP) — The average inflation rate in the 10 European Community (EC) nations was 7.9 per cent last month, the lowest since December, 1978, the EC statistical agency Eurostat said Monday. "However it should be underlined that this figure still remains far above the rates in the United States and Japan," Eurostat added. Inflation in the latter countries is about 4 and 3 per cent respectively. Eurostat said consumer prices rose by 0.6 per cent in the EC as a whole last month. Eurostat said "important rises" were recorded in Italy (1.1 per cent) and in Denmark (1 per cent) and said the increases were "equal or slightly above" the EC average in Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Prices rose in Germany by only 0.3 per cent and by 0.4 per cent in both Great Britain and Greece, Eurostat said. It reported the following annual inflation rates for each EC nation: West Germany, 3.1 per cent, the Netherlands, 3.5 per cent; Great Britain, 5.1 per cent; Denmark, 6.3 per cent; Belgium, 7.1 per cent; Luxembourg, 7.8 per cent; France, 9.0 per cent; Italy 12 per cent and Greece, 18.8 per cent.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1984

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Although there are some delays or frustrations in the path of your desires, accept them in stride, and avoid being depressed or put off by these unavoidable obstacles. Remain steadfast.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Now you understand how good friends fit nicely into your scheme of things, and you gain more success, even though delays may occur.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You think your career work is not going as fast as it should, so try to find out where the trouble lies. A bigwig can be of help.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You may find that work affairs are rather difficult to handle, but if you improve your credit, all goes much better.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Get right down to business, and handle affairs well, forgetting that desire for pleasure for now. Be more affectionate.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Make appointments with outside partners who can help to enrich your life. Come to a fine agreement for the days ahead.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be most careful in driving, and keep focused on the duties that only you can perform the best.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Enjoy a different kind of entertainment, but make sure it is not too expensive. Be more thoughtful of your mate; you can be happier.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Forget self, and handle those tasks that kind desire of you, and you can get fine results. You will be happy, but a little tired.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Don't permit a private worry to deter you from accomplishing much in the outside world. Make the evening a fine, social one.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Avoid that capricious friend who likes to get own way, and get busy modernizing your possessions.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Concentrate more on personal aims now since worldly ones may take more time to materialize. Be happy with friends.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Forget the new outlet, and concentrate on worldly affairs that are important. Handle your tasks efficiently.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who can see where the future is trending in commercial, political and other affairs, and should have as fine an education as possible in order to make a big success in life, no matter what the forte may be.

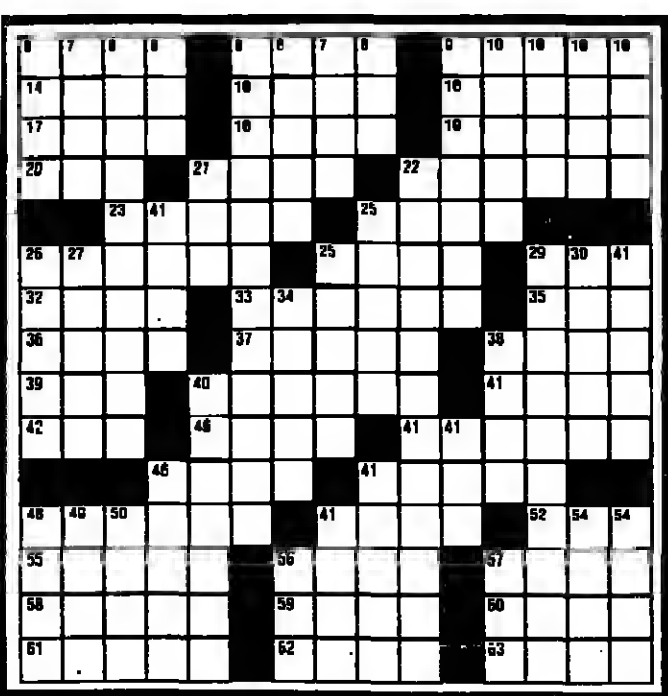
"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!
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THE Daily Crossword

By Albert L. Misonko

ACROSS	25 Memo	44 Mission	9 In dulcet tones
1 Stagger	26 Chatter	45 Son's ex	10 Strained
5 Surrealist	28 Tower item	47 Sailing word	11 Appraise
9 Painter	29 Gr. letter	48 Foam	12 Baker's need
14 Genus of bitter	32 Monster of fairy tales	51 Goad	13 Scurvy
15 Pearl Buck	33 In a profound way	52 Cudgel	14 Everybody
16 heroine	35 Fortune	53 Cooking bulb	22 Shoot dice
17 Interface	36 Disturbance	56 Benefit	24 Assist
18 Winnow	37 Fungus	57 Lehengrin's wife	25 Roman historian
19 Arm bona	38 "Goriot"	58 Beer mug	26 Pasternak
20 Come in	39 Class	59 Different	27 Ntmble
21 Resting	40 Florida	60 Lager, e.g.	28 Start
22 Taka	41 Dramatic conflict in literature	61 Firma or cotta	29 Dostoevski work
23 Umbra	42 Observe	62 Kin of 60A	30 Moses' brother
24 Sports car competition	43 N.C. college	63 Unruly child	31 Overturn

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:	DOWN
1 Final	1 Final
2 Omnium-gatherum	2 Omnium-gatherum
3 Shoot the works, Las Vegas style	3 Shoot the works, Las Vegas style
4 Besides	4 Besides
5 One who practices duplicity	5 One who practices duplicity
6 Place of sparea and strikes	6 Place of sparea and strikes
7 Disembark	7 Disembark
8 One — million	8 One — million
9 Rubber	9 Rubber
10 Hall	10 Hall
11 Scarlet	11 Scarlet
12 Singing group	12 Singing group
13 Came up	13 Came up
14 Misplaced	14 Misplaced
15 Poker	15 Poker
16 Ate	16 Ate
17 Layer	17 Layer
18 Taking a vote	18 Taking a vote
19 Voyaging	19 Voyaging
20 Pastry	20 Pastry
21 Arthur of TV	21 Arthur of TV
22 Recede	22 Recede



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Duarte claims victory in Salvadorean election

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte said Monday he came top in El Salvador's presidential election, disrupted by confusion, charges of fraud and a row which ruled out an early indication of official results.

Mr. Duarte, a former president, said his party had taken 45 per cent of the vote against 27 per cent to Mr. Roberto d'Aubuisson's extreme right-wing Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) in Sunday's poll.

His claim, announced at a midnight press conference, was based on a sample of 170,000 votes and, if verified, would mean that a run-off would be necessary in April or May since none of the eight candidates reached the 50 per cent majority required for outright victory.

Procedural confusion and logistical problems, blamed partly on a power blackout caused by guer-

rilla sabotage, provoked near chaos as tens of thousands among the 2.5 million voters vainly tried to cast their compulsory ballot.

There were charges that extreme rightists were involved in coercion and ballot-stuffing, and civil war violence went on unabated.

There were chaotic scenes Sunday night as voters grappled with an elaborate system of safeguards, worked out with advice from the United States and designed to prevent fraud, long a feature of Salvadorean elections.

Taken aback by the disarray, the electoral council altered the rules to allow voters to cast ballots

at any polling station on presentation of their identity card, instead of at the station where their names were posted.

But the change was announced an hour before voting ended and many of El Salvador's 2.5 million eligible voters were believed to have failed to cast their ballots.

Officials blamed the confusion partly on a power blackout in half the country caused by guerrilla sabotage.

Left-wing guerrillas locked in a four-year-old war with the U.S.-backed government tried to disrupt the elections, which they branded a farce.

In the latest fighting Sunday, the army said it killed more than 30 guerrillas near the eastern town of San Miguel. Witnesses said 21 government troops died in heavy fighting in the northern town of Trejuquepe.

An electoral council spokesman said its chief computer consultant,

Morgan Bojorgues, had resigned in protest over suggestions that he was unreliable and favoured the extreme right wing Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) party of Mr. Roberto d'Aubuisson.

Six computer technicians walked out in sympathy.

The accusations were made by the Christian Democrat representative on the council and officials said the walkouts could seriously delay processing of results. Full results were not expected for at least 72 hours.

Jose Napoleon Duarte, leader of the moderate Christian Democrat Party, was tipped to win most votes ahead of his main rival Mr. d'Aubuisson. But pre-election opinion polls had predicted he would fail to obtain the 50 per cent majority necessary to become president without a run-off.

Salvadorean army Colonel Domingo Monterrosa

urges the residents of Chinameca to vote in the presidential elections, after his forces fought the rebels near the town Friday. (AP wirephoto)

Kohl's party wins regional elections

STUTTGART, West Germany (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Party (CDU) triumphed Sunday in state elections in Baden-Wuerttemberg, according to provisional official results.

But the biggest victory went to the radical anti-nuclear "Greens" Party which boosted its vote from five per cent to eight per cent despite predictions that bitter disputes in its national leadership would cut support.

A state returning officer announced in Stuttgart that CDU Premier Lothar Spaeth, a close confidant of Mr. Kohl, had kept his absolute majority with support of 51.9 per cent, compared with 53.4 per cent in 1980.

Opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD) support remained static at 32.4 per cent.

The result appeared to be a moral victory for Mr. Kohl who has weathered a series of scandals this winter, but they do not affect the position of his centre-right

coalition in Bonn.

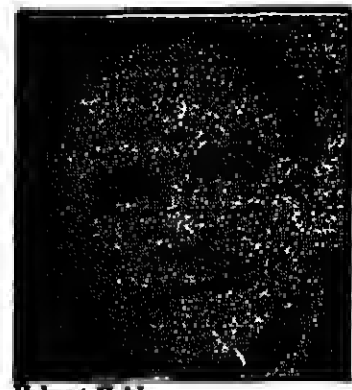
Mr. Kohl told reporters: "It was an excellent result, bearing in mind that we have had to take harsh economic measures in recent months. It was an endorsement of our policies nationally as well as in Baden-Wuerttemberg."

But a national spokesman for the Greens, Rainer Trampert, said the result was a blow for the established parties.

"The actual victors in this election were the Greens. Our supporters have shown they can accept it when we hammer out our disputes in public and not behind closed doors. We have shown we have political stability," he said.

The Greens entered the Bonn parliament for the first time last March, but it was their election to the state parliament of Baden-Wuerttemberg in 1980 that set them on the path.

SPD chairman Willy Brandt said his party's vote was probably reduced by the turnout of 71.2 per



Helmut Kohl

cent which, by West German standards, is very low.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's Liberal Free Democratic Party (FDP) fell short of its aim of securing the balance of power and won just 7.2 per cent, a loss of 1.1 per cent.

But Premier Spaeth, widely tipped for a ministerial post in Bonn, said he would not have shared power with the FDP.

Jackson spends night with poor family

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut (R) — The Reverend Jesse Jackson

ended a whirlwind campaign trip through Connecticut by staying Sunday night at the home of a poor family to show "where the folks are stuck on the bottom."

He described his host, Victor Sepulveda, a disabled Puerto Rican living in a run-down New Haven neighbourhood, as "among the poor, the down-trodden, the damned and the despised."

Campaigning for Tuesday's Democratic presidential primary election in the state, Rev. Jackson heaped criticism on President Reagan and his Democratic rivals, Sen. Gary Hart and Mr. Walter Mondale.

He attacked Mr. Reagan's budget cutbacks in social programmes while accusing Sen. Hart and Mr. Mondale of giving only verbal support to civil rights and anti-war efforts.

Rev. Jackson said that when he went to jail for civil rights marches in the south, "Hart and Mondale were old enough but they were not there."

Hart wins in Montana

In Helena, A late campaign blitz paid off for Sen. Gary Hart Sunday when he won Montana's Democratic presidential caucus.

Final returns reported by state Democrats gave the Colorado senator 6,810 votes, or 49 per cent, while former Vice-President Walter Mondale received 4,929 or 35 per cent. The Rev. Jesse Jackson received 719 votes or five per cent. Uncommitted votes accounted for nine per cent of the ballots cast.

Mr. Mondale at the weekend defeated Mr. Hart in Kansas and Virginia caucuses to stay in the lead in the battle for the party's presidential nomination. But Rev. Jackson was challenging Mr. Mondale for victory in Virginia in polling due to be completed on Monday.

In the past, Montana Democrats voted in an open primary. But the state's first caucus vote



Rev. Jesse Jackson

Sunday required a declaration of party affiliation.

The results will determine 19 of the state's 25 Democratic delegates to the national nominating convention in July. The party will apportion the delegates based on Sunday's voting.

Sen. Hart supporters said a late advertising blitz helped their candidate win.

General fails to appear before Aquino panel

MANILA (R) — General Fabian

Ver, the Philippines Armed Forces chief, missed a scheduled appearance Monday before a commission probing the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

His lawyer told the commission that Gen. Ver had to go suddenly to the southern Philippines over the weekend on a matter of national urgency and security. Gen. Ver was expected to be questioned about the disappearance of the common-law wife of Rolando Galman, the man that the military says killed Sen. Aquino last August 21 at Manila Airport.

Mr. Galman's 11-year-old son by his common-law wife Lina and 15-year-old step-daughter had testified that their mother left home on Jan. 29 with four men who came for her, saying she had

been summoned by the general.

Gen. Ver's lawyer, Col Balbino Diego, told reporters the testimony of the children amounted to double hearsay and the general would not comment on it.

He added that it was not Gen. Ver's intention to dodge the commission.

The panel's chief counsel, Andres Narvasa, said Gen. Ver was also needed for questioning on some substantive matters.

The commission headed by retired judge Corason Agrava has ordered a nationwide search for Lina Galman and two other missing witnesses.

Galman family lawyer Lupino Lazaro, who was to help in the search, said it was surprising 300,000 men of the armed forces had failed to find the missing women.

But Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had now authorised him to hire a private search firm.

"Private agencies are asking for a down payment of 100,000 pesos (\$7,000). I don't know where the money will come from," he told Reuters.

Sen. Aquino was killed moments after he returned from exile in the United States. The military said the killer was Mr. Galman, who was shot dead by security guards seconds later.

The military has described Mr. Galman as a hired gunman and a Communist guerrilla.

Several civilian witnesses have testified that Mr. Galman could not have shot Sen. Aquino because the two were facing each other as the former senator climbed down the aircraft staircase. He was shot in the back of the head.

Talks on Hong Kong's future resume

PEKING (R) — Chinese and British officials resumed talks on Hong Kong's future Monday after a brief 10-day break amid signs that the negotiations were continuing to make progress.

Although the two sides maintained a news blackout, Western and Asian diplomats still expected some sort of preliminary announcement early this summer on the future of the colony, most of which reverts automatically to China in 1997.

Their prediction was based on the quickening pace of the discussions, previously held only at monthly intervals, the announced visit to Peking of British Foreign

Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe in mid-April and recent optimistic statements by Chinese officials.

British government officials, at least in public, have consistently refused to recognise a negotiating deadline of September 1984 set by China.

Sir Geoffrey, announcing his visit to parliament last week, called for great patience and added: "We are getting on with the talks as quickly as we can, but I cannot predict precisely how long they will take."

But diplomats in Peking said they believed the two governments, aware of the anxiety the 1997 issue was causing in Hong

Kong, would be doing their best to reach agreement on at least a preliminary statement by the summer.

"I don't think they can continue much longer just saying nothing," one senior Asian diplomat said. "The vote on the Lobo motion showed the build-up of frustration in Hong Kong."

He was referring to a motion introduced in Hong Kong's Legislative Council earlier this month by local businessman Roger Lobo which said the non-elected body should have the right to debate any Sino-British settlement. It was passed unanimously.

U.S. has strong influence in El Salvador

By Robert Block

Reuter

SAN SALVADOR — U.S. influence pervades every aspect of life in El Salvador, a country Washington considers a key bastion in its crusade against international Communism.

Salvadorean soldiers wear U.S. uniforms, carry U.S.-made M-16 rifles and talk to each other over U.S. military radios.

And El Salvador's citizens wear American fashions, buy American products from supermarkets and dance to American music in American-style discos.

But beneath the American veneer they are all Salvadoreans.

"The problem with the U.S. in El Salvador," said one army colonel, "is that they are trying to turn us into the United States and we are not the United States."

His remarks help to explain why the U.S. has become a target of resentment from both extremes of the political spectrum.

President Reagan decided three years ago to "draw the line" against Communism in Central America at El Salvador.

Since then the United States has

pouring almost a billion dollars of aid into El Salvador, trained thousands of troops, authored military operations and twice sponsored elections.

The far right feels Washington interferes in Salvadorean affairs, riding roughshod over national sensitivities by linking economic and military aid to conditions ranging from the holding of elections to curbing human rights abuses.

The militant left feels the U.S. is in El Salvador as part of a global conspiracy to subjugate the Third World.

The goal of U.S. assistance has been to stem a military victory by leftist guerrillas, which Washington fears would spill over to the rest of Central America.

U.S. largesse has so far prevented the collapse of El Salvador's economy and army in the face of rebel advances and has also boosted U.S. influence over domestic affairs.

A case in point was the removal of General Jose Guillermo Garcia from the post of defence minister last April.

He held the post for more than two years when, in the words of one U.S. military adviser, "he had

to go."

Press leaks in Washington said Gen. Garcia was incompetent and mismanaging the war against the rebels. Seizing the moment, Col Sigfredo Ochoa Perez, commander of the northern Cabanas province, declared a mutiny and demanded that Gen. Garcia resign.

An agreement provided for Col Ochoa to go to a U.S. military college and for Gen. Garcia to step down three months later.

Limits to U.S. influence

But there are limits to U.S. influence here.

Washington has spent about 300 million dollars on the Salvadorean army, training roughly 10,000 of its 29,000 troops.

But many Salvadorean commanders have proved unable or unwilling to adopt the aggressive small-unit tactics recommended by the Pentagon.

U.S. officials blame the problem on the close-knit Salvadorean officer corps and their willingness to cover each other's abuses or incompetence. Last December the army high command reshuffled some commanders in an attempt to improve the situation, but the war remains a stalemate.

According to military sources, another problem is that some two dozen U.S.-trained officer cadets eligible for promotion have yet to rise in rank.

Filipino group complains of irregularities in listing voters

MANILA (R) — Truckloads of

people listed themselves as voters in several areas of Manila under different names during registration for parliamentary elections in May, a citizens watchdog group said Monday.

The National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (NAMFREL) complained of widespread irregularities when registration started on Saturday.

NAMFREL said truckloads of people were allowed to register in several places. In some areas, blank forms already signed by election officials were handed out.

The new registration was ordered after the opposition said the old list included people who were dead or had never existed as well as "flying voters" who could vote several times.

NAMFREL Chairman Jose Concepcion told Reuters the irregularities appeared to be widespread.

The commission said it was setting up a committee to probe the allegations and sending investigators to check the reports.

"During elections supporters of aspirants usually tend to exaggerate matters," its Chairman Vicente Santiago said.

The largest opposition party, the United Nationalist Democratic Organisation (UNIDO), has said it will boycott the elections unless it is convinced they will be honest.

spread not only in Manila but also in the provinces.

"The overall situation does not look good," Mr. Concepcion said, adding that flying voters were allowed to register several times in several places.

NAMFREL has been recognised by the commission on elections as a citizens watchdog body.

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Defecting to the U.S. embassy in New Delhi in March 1967, when the Soviets let her out of the country with the ashes of her second husband who was an Indian citizen, she went to live in America.

She said reports of the Gulag — the Soviet prison camp system — had been "overblown." "I don't mean that it was not true — it was all true — but since Solzhenitsyn, people think there is nothing else in Soviet Russia. I feel that Solzhenitsyn has brought more hatred to the world than understanding," she said.

Alexander Solzhenitsyn, author of the Gulag Archipelago and One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich about life in the camps, was exiled as a dissident from the Soviet Union in 1974. He now lives with his family in America.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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WINKLED OUT OF A TRICK

Neither vulnerable. South given with three heart deals.

NORTH
♦ QJ1073
♥ J104
♦ A J972
♠ Void

WEST **EAST**
♦ 94 ♦ Void
♥ K ♥ A8652
♦ Q865 ♦ 1043
♠ AK9732 ♠ 108654

SOUTH
♦ AK8652
♥ Q973
♦ K
♠ QJ

The bidding: South West North East
1 ♦ 2 ♠ 4 ♦ 6 ♠
Pass Pass 8 ♠ Dble
Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠.
It is not enough to have two fast tricks to defeat a slam. You also have to have a way to cash them.

After an innocuous opening bid and overall, the auction soon reached into the stratosphere. No one was sure whose hand it was. East elected to make an advance sacrifice and North decided that he would as soon play it safe by bidding on rather than doubling. East's double was to prevent partner from bidding on.

West led the king of clubs, and the defenders were

given no second chance.

Declarer ruffed in dummy, and he realized that his main chance was to hope that the diamond suit would furnish

discards.

He crossed to the king of diamonds, entered dummy with a trump and ruffed a diamond high. Back to the table with a trump to cash the ace of diamonds for one heart pitch, but the queen didn't drop. Declarer now had to fall back on his second chance — to find one

defender with either the singleton king or ace of hearts.

Declarer ruffed a diamond in hand and a club on the board to complete a strip of the minor suits, then led a heart. The defenders could not counter. If West was allowed to win his king, he would have to lead a club and allow declarer to ruff in dummy while discarding his penultimate heart from hand. Dummy's high diamond would then take care of declarer's last heart.

It would not help East to rise with the ace of hearts. That would catch partner's king, and declarer's queen of hearts would then be the fulfilling trick.



Largest volcano erupts in Hawaii

HAWAII (R) — Mauna Loa, the world's largest active volcano erupted early Sunday for the first time in nine years. But officials said there was no threat to life or property from the lava flow. The 4,170 metres mountain has a history of brief eruptions. The last, in 1975, fizzled out in one day.

Mark Thatcher to promote sports cars in U.S.

LONDON (R) — Mark Thatcher, son of the British prime minister, has landed a £45,000 (\$65,000) a-year job promoting British Lotus sports cars in the United States. The British press, reporting Monday on Mr. Thatcher's appointment, said his move across the Atlantic could take some of the heat out of a political row over his business interests. The position, Labour Party wants to know about his role in securing big building contract in Oman.

Educating Rita wins British award

LONDON (AP) — Educating Rita, the story of a hairdresser who converts a drunken university professor, swept the British Academy Awards Sunday night, winning the best film and top honour for stars Michael Caine and Julie Walters. Ryuichi Sakamoto's Japan won the best musical score, Merry Christmas, Mr. Lawrance. Ben Kingsley, who won the British and American awards for his portrayal of the Indian independence leader Mohandas K. Gandhi, accepted the best foreign film award for the French-Polish movie Danton. Dustin Hoffman shared the best acting award with Caine for his portrayal of the man who would do anything to become an actor — even become an actress — in Tootsie. Jamie Lee Curtis won best supporting actress for her role in the comedy Trading Places.

Police disperse church-goers after rival choirs clash

HARARE, Zimbabwe (AP) — Police dispersed a church congregation of some 1,500 Sunday after two rival choirs argued angrily over who should sing, forcing the Catholic priest to cancel the service, church officials said Monday. Father Gilbert Mudekei refused to conduct mass in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in the black township of Mbare, near Harare, because of the squabble between the two choirs, the officials said. Police were called to the church and members of the congregation were urged to go home.

Lack of chairs, tables hamper research

MOSCOW (R) — Many Soviet scientists work in overcrowded under-equipped buildings, committing ideas to paper rather than to practice, the Communist Party daily said Sunday. In a report on scientific research institutes, Pravda said many did not have even chairs, tables and basic equipment. The prestigious Soviet Academy of Sciences housed in Moscow-based Geographical Institute in 24 basements with not enough chairs for every third geographer, while its Hydrologic Institute was in ground floor rooms intended for a food store, the paper said. In Soviet Moldavia, a small republic bordering on Romania, up to 70 per cent of social scientists had nowhere to carry out research, and many get tired across the country lacked facilities for effective work.

Average Japanese earns \$846 a month

TOKYO (R) — Workers in Japanese industry earned an average of 191,200 (\$846) monthly last year, the Labour Ministry said Sunday. This was a 4.4 per cent increase on the previous year, the lowest rise in 15 years. The average male, aged 38, earned pre-tax 223,400 yen (\$988) while the typical female, aged 37, received 117,900 yen (\$521). In contrast, the average manager or company department head earned 494,700 yen (\$2,188) a month. Organized labour, representing one-third of the total work force, is now negotiating this year's wages and has demanded an increase of about six per cent.

مكتبة الامم